The Experienc'd Secretary:

Or, Citizen and Country-man's

COMPANION.

In Two Parts.

Part I. Containing the moſt curious Art of Inditing Familiar Letters, in an excellent Stile, relating to Buſineſs in Merchandize, Trade, Correſpondency, Familiarity, Friendſhip, and on all occaſions; alſo Inſtructions for Directing, Superſcribing and Subſcribing Letters, with due reſpect to the Titles of Perſons of Quality and others: Rules for Pointing and Capitalling in Writing, *&c.* The Prizes of In-land and Out-land Letters by way of Poſtage, Poſt-days and Poſt-miles, with Towns and Villages to which the Penny-poſt goes, and how often in a Day Letters may be ſent, and Anſwers expected: Likewiſe a ſhort Vocabulary or Dictionary, Explaining hard *Engliſh* Words.

Part II. Containing the nature of Writings Obligatory, *&c.* with Examples or Precedents of Bonds, Bills, Letters of Attorney, General Releaſes, Acquittances, Warrants of Attorney, Deeds of Gift, Aſſignments, Counter Security, Bills of Sale, Letters of Licenſe, Apprentices Indentures, Bills of Exchange Foreign and In-land, and other Writings made by Scriveners, Notaries, *&c.* The Prizes of Stamps on Paper, *&c.* A continued Table of Terms, and their Returns. Tables of Intereſt and Annuity, *&c.* The *Latin* Names of Men, Women, Countries, Cities, Trades, Sums of Money, Date of the Months, Years, Reigns, *&c.* in the proper *Latin* Caſes.

By *T. Goodman*, Eſq;

LONDON, Printed for *N. Boddington*, at the Golden Ball in *Duck-lane*, 1699.

The Contents.

A Letter from a Gentleman to a Gentlewoman, in her Commendation. ib.

A Letter to a Friend in his Sickneſs. 45

A Letter to a Lady much greived for the impairing her Beauty by the Small-Pox. 47

An affectionate Letter from a Siſter to a Brother, perſwading his return. 48

A Letter to a Brother, diſſwading him from a dangerous Voyage. ib.

A Letter from a Mother to a Son, exhorting him to Temperance and a ſober way of living 50

A Letter mandatory from a Maſter to his Servant. 51

A Letter to a Chapman in the Country. ib.

A Letter of proffered Aſſiſtance from one to another. 52

A Letter comminatory reproaching for a great Injury done in breach of Friendſhip. ib.

A Letter monitory from one Injured to the Party that offered the Injury, to expoſtulate with him. 53

The Anſwer confeſſing a Fault. 54

A Letter of Thankfulneſs from a Daughter to her Parents for her good Breeding. 55

A Letter to a young Man upon the Death of his old Wife. 56

Proper Directions for Letters, ſuitable to the Degrees and Quality of Perſons of all Ranks. 58

Directions how to Superſcribe Letters ſuitable to the Qualities and Degrees of all Ranks of Perſons from the higheſt to the loweſt. 60

Superſcriptions on the Tops of Letters on the inſide, &c. ib.

Subſcriptions, or taking a Complemental Leave at the bottom of the Letter, &c. Alſo the Explanation of Abbreviation, many times met with in Print and Writing. 61

Curious Rules and Directions to Write or Indite any Letters, tho' of various kinds. 63

Some Directions in order to the true placing of Capital Letters, for the Grace and Ornament of Writing. 67

The

The Contents.

The Vulgar useful Numerical Figures compared with the Literal Numerical Figures, and placed in order, from One to a Million or 1000000, *very useful for Writing or Reading Authors.* 69

Directions for the exact Pointing Letters or other Writings. 70

Tropes and Figures in Scheme of Rhetorick or Oratory. 74

Days of sending Post-Letters to divers Parts. 76

The Prizes of Foreign Post-Letters out of England. 77

The Carriage of Letters out of His Majesty's Dominions. 78

The Carriage of Letters brought into England. ib.

The Carriage of Letters outward.

The Roads and Post-Stages, in Miles and Totals, to all the noted Places in England. 80

The Places in the adjacent Countries to the City of London, *to which Penny-post Letters are carried and returned, from and to the several Offices in* London. 82

An English *Dictionary, explaining all hard Words.* 85

Instructions how Obligatory Writings must be made. 92

Of Obligations and such-like Writings. 94

A Bond for Money from one to another. 97

A Bond for Money from two to one. 98

A Bond for Money from three to one. 99

A Bond for Money from one to two. 100

A Bond for Money from two to two. 101

A Bond for Money from two to three. 102

A Bond for Money from three to three. 103

A Bond for distinct payments of Money. 104

A Bill with a Penalty for Money. 106

A Note of the Hand for Money. 108

A Penal Bill for Money from two to one. ib.

A Note of the Hand for the payment of Money. 109

A Note under-hand for Goods and Money borrowed. 109

Another Bill for Money. ib.

A Bill for Goods bought, but not delivered. 110

An Obligation in English. ib.

The Contents.

A Bond for Covenants by Leaſe. 113

An Obligation of Arbitration, where an Award is to be, and an Umpire to decide the Matter, if the Arbitrators cannot agree within the time limitted, or otherwiſe. 114

A Bond for Covenants upon agreement. 117

A Counter-Bond or Security to ſave-harmleſs. 117

A Bond for Security, that one under Age ſhall enter into Covenant or Bond, for payment of Money, when of Age. 121

The Condition of a ſingle Bond, to pay Money at a place certain. 122

Of Revoking a Letter of Attorney, upon breach of Truſt, or other Cauſe. 123

A Letter of Attorney from a Husband to his Wife, upon a Travel beyond the Seas, &c. 125

A Letter of Licenſe, wherein Creditors bind themſelves to give their Debtor a certain limitted time to pay the Money due from him to them. 127

A Bill of Sale for Goods, &c. 129

A Deed of Gift. 131

A Warrant of Attorney to Appeal. 132

An Acquittance for Money or Goods. 133

An Acquittance for Rent. 134

An Acquittance for a Brewer's Clerk. ib.

An Acquittance for Money in part. 135

An Acquittance for any Sum of Money. ib.

An Acquittance in Partnerſhip. ib.

An Acquittance for Cattel 136

An Acquittance to be given by a Servant. ib.

A Releaſe from one to one. 137

A Letter of Attorney, Impowering a ſecond Perſon to demand and recover Money for you. 138

A Warrant of Attorney, to confeſs Judgment upon a Bond, the Money not being paid on the ſet day. 139

A Covenant from one under Age, to engage him to execute a Conveyance at Age. 140

A Releaſe to perſonal Actions. 141

An

The Contents.

An Indenture for an Apprentice. 142
A Will of Legal form. 143
A Schedule to a Will. 145
A Warrant by a Proctor, by a Son, to permit another to Administer upon his Father's Estate. 146
A Petition to crave Charity. 147
An Assignment of a Lease by Indorsement. 148
Livery and Seisin to be Indorsed on a Deed. ib.
A Brief Account what Vellum, Paper or Parchment Writings ought to be Stamped, and of the Additional Duty to the former Acts, with the Penalties and other things needful to be known. 149
In-land and Out-land Bills of Exchange, what they are. 154
An English *In-land Bill.* 155
An English *Out-landish Bill.* ib.
Letters of Credit, what they are. 157
Moveable and fixed Terms, when beginning and when ending. 159
Christian-Names of Men in English *and* Latin. 161
Christian-Names of Women in English *and* Latin. 168
Trades of Men and Women in English *and* Latin. 173
The Names of Officers in English *and* Latin. 177
Bishopricks in English *and* Latin. 178
Titles of Honour in English *and* Latin. 179
Cities in English *and* Latin. 180
Money in English *and* Latin. 181
Countries in English *and* Latin. ib.
Days of the Months in Latin. 183
Nomina Mensium. 184
Dates of Bonds in English *and* Latin. 185
Money in English *and* Latin. 186
A Table of Simple Interest, at 6 per Cent. 188
Purchase of Annuities. 189
The Explanation of the two Tables. 190
Dates of the Years in Latin. ib.

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Familiar LETTERS ON Several Occasions;

WHEREIN

Any one may be instructed, by Example and Precedent, to suit a Stile and Matters agreeable to whatever they shall be required to Indite, in the best Method and Language.

A Letter from a Nephew to his Uncle.

Honoured Sir,

THE Distance of Place interposing between us, has caused me to commit that to Paper, which in all Respect and Duty, as many Obligations compel me, I ought with low Submission to have verbally delivered, which is my entire and hearty Thanks for the many Kindnesses and Favours your Goodness has heaped upon me: How I shall retalliate your Bounty and Tenderness towards one you have such

a providential Care over, muſt be the Buſineſs of my Study; and be aſſured I ſhall omit nothing that a grateful Mind is capable of, to oblige and ſerve you in every reſpect, as far as my mean Capacity will permit; though, to my no little ſenſible Sorrow, I foreſee my Actions will come ſhort of making any ſuitable Returns: Therefore let me beg, that my Willingneſs to do more than Words can expreſs, may make ſome Attonement for my other Deficiencies. And ſo, not to be tedious to you, imploring the continuance of your good Eſteem, I crave leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf, in all Love and Reſpect,

Your obedient Nephew and Servant, P. G.

A Letter of Requeſt from a Niece to her Aunt.

Madam,

THE Trouble I have already given you, makes me bluſh, further to intrude on your Goodneſs; however, Neceſſity, that frequently compels us to do Things contrary to our voluntary Inclinations, has at this time been the ſtrong Motive to make me humbly crave your further Aſſiſtance; and, if Heaven lengthens my Days, and Providence adds amendment to my crazy Fortunes, I doubt not but in ſome meaſure I ſhall be able, as I am now willing, to make ſuitable Quittance for the repeated Obligations you have been pleaſed to lay on me. So, in expectation of the continuance of your Goodneſs and Bounty towards me, I humbly beg your permiſſion to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Your ever obliged Niece, A. M.

A Letter of Friendſhip from one to another, to tax him with Neglect of Writing to him.

Dear Friend,

THough Diſtance of Place ſeparate our Bodies, which gives me no ſmall Pain, till we ho'd a cloſer Community, I find no reaſon that our Minds ſhould ever be alienated or eſtranged from each other, who can actuate and unite in kinder Thoughts and Wiſhes without regard to Space; the active Soul in its airy Motion out-travels the Sun, and puts a Girdle round the immenſe Globe of Earth, even with a Thought Scales the cryſtal Arch and mingles with the Stars; and, if it can do ſuch Wonders, I muſt chide you (though I dare not lay Lukewarmneſs in Friendſhip to your Charge) for a Neglect, I do not think Forgetfulneſs, in not oftner communicating your Mind to me, ſince the Diſtance that makes the Divorce between us is not great: You made me impatient in expecting an Anſwer to my laſt, and this follows it without having ſeen a Line from you. Pray remember (if you have not drunk *Lethe*, or taken an Opiate Doſe) who I am, that you thus neglect; and what you are, that ſo little regard me: Think I am your Friend, and let the Name of Friendſhip, laying all Buſineſs and Excuſes aſide, compel you to comply with the juſt Deſires of him who dares boldly ſubſcribe himſelf,

Yours in all Friendſhip and Fidelity, L. Q.

The Anſwer excuſatory.

Worthy Friend,

I Cannot, without Bluſhing, pretend to form an Excuſe, for that you charge upon me as a Neglect, and conſequently, if ſo, an Injury to Friendſhip;

yet I queſtion not a Pardon from your Generoſity, when I truly tell you I have been ſo indiſpoſed, that I have not been capable of thinking of my neareſt Concerns; which made your laſt, tho' it arrived ſafe at my Habitation, out of a tender regard to my Health, be conceal'd from me, leſt, by anſwering it, my diſtempered Brain ſhould be more afflicted: Pardon me then, dear Friend, a Fault that I was not capable of remedying; but, for the future, I ſhall be more ſedulous, and my double Diligence in all things to oblige you and keep up to the ſtrict Rules of Friendſhip, ſhall make you ſenſible I am entirely your's whil'ſt my own, and, in every reſpect,

Your cordial and unalterable Friend, P. B.

A Letter of promiſed Kindneſs.

Kind Sir,

I Have always had the Thoughts of you about me, and ſtill wear you next my Heart; ſo that no new Intruder has been able to remove you, or take up that Place which ſhall ever be fill'd by you; my Studies are, how I may be able to do you Service, and altho', as yet, I have not a convenient Opportunity, nevertheleſs I deſpair not of anſwering your Deſires as ſpeedily as may be: My Kindneſs towards you is always waking, your Merits pleading continually with me on your behalf. So that be aſſured no Neglect ſhall be on my part to do you all the kind Offices that lye in my Power, and ſomething of Moment ſhall be brought to perfection ſooner perhaps than you can reaſonably imagine, though now it remains in Embrio. In the mean while I continue

Your moſt obliged Friend to ſerve you, L. H.

A Letter of Conſolation to a Friend in Adverſity.

Dear Friend,

YOu little can conceive how Sorrow has multiplied in me, ſince I had the knowledge of your Misfortunes; I have in no degree been wanting to ſympathize with you in your Affliction, yet muſt earneſtly entreat you not to let it gain force and exerciſe that Power over you as to make you ſink under it, rather ſummon all your wonted Courage to your aid, and bear up with a manly Fortitude that may help you to get the Victory, and make you triumph over your Sufferings: 'Tis in vain we boaſt in Proſperity, if in the Winter-ſeaſon of Adverſity we faint under the preſſure of a Tempeſt that beats too fiercely on us: What though thoſe falſe Friends, or rather Flatterers, that chattered and ſung to your Morning-wake in the Summer-ſeaſon of your proſperous State, have taken wing at the approach of riſing Storms, blackening and thickening into ſubſtantial Night, to cloud and over-ſhadow you with Croſſes and Vexations of this Life, and haſted to a warmer Sun; by this you have a great advantage of diſcerning true from falſe Friends, which in no other Contingency could be ſo well manifeſted. Let this be a Comfort, amongſt the many Evils you labour and groan under, That thoſe few remaining firm to your Intereſt, are better than a multitude of Pretenders, and will, like truſty and skilful Pilots, help you to ſteer your Weather-beaten Bark into a ſafe Harbour, where, with a ſmiling Joy, you may look back in ſafety on the imminent Dangers you have eſcaped: And in this be aſſured from him who is

Yours in unchangeable Friendſhip, W. Y.

A Letter of Reproof from a Father to an ungracious Son.

Son,

THe reiterated News I have had ſo often ſounded in my Ears, of your degenerating from the Stock into which you are by Nature ingrafted, and doing things unbeſeeming your ſelf, becoming thereby low and vile in the Eyes and Eſteem of Men of Worth, has not a little ſenſibly afflicted me, and the more ſurprizing it is becauſe your Education promiſed much better; but leud Company, firſt the betrayer and laſtly the deſtroyer of unwary Youth, I too plainly find, has corrupted and poiſoned your nobler Faculties, and made a Peſt-houſe of what might have been otherways a Palace to entertain the beſt Society of Men with delight; too much Indulgence, giving way to the Reins of Liberty, and leaving them looſe on your Neck, I with Tears muſt now believe, has occaſioned your ruſhing headlong into theſe Inconveniencies, that have ſtupified your Senſes, lock'd up your Reaſon in darkneſs and drowned your Underſtanding, leaving you nothing but a headſtrong Will to guide you; ſo that, to my unſpeakable Affliction, I give you over for loſt, unleſs theſe Lines, blotted with the Tears of a ſorrowful Parent, may make ſuch Impreſſions as may cauſe a timely relenting: Which is the paſſionate Wiſh of

Your ſorrowful, compaſſionate and tender Father, B.C.

The Son's Anſwer of Excuſe.

Honoured Sir,

WHen your Letter came to my Hands I rejoyced, yet had no ſooner caſt my Eyes on the Contents, but I was ſurprized, with much amazement, to find I had been ſo far traduced, as to cre-

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ate in you an evil Opinion of Demeanour; I cannot, I confeſs, without Bluſhes, go about to excuſe my ſelf from all youthful Frailties, but here is a Mole-hill raiſed to a Mountain: In your Opinion, I find, I am rendered to you worſe by many Degrees than I really am; I hope your Charge has no other Ground than bare Report or Surmiſe, and not rooted ſo deep in your Opinion, as you would have me believe by your Letter; however, not being able to plead Juſtification in all Particulars, I willingly ſubmit to your Cenſure, till Time ſhall make it otherways apparent, not thinking it my Duty to Expoſtulate with a Father in ſuch weighty Matters: All I ſhall preſume at preſent is, humbly to beg leave, that I may Subſcribe my ſelf,

Your much injured, tho' moſt obedient and dutiful Son and Servant, D. C.

A Letter admonitory to a Friend, to perſuade him to enter into Employment.

Sir,

AS a Friend that cordially regards your Welfare, I preſume to ſend you my Advice, but how ſeaſonable it may come to your Hands, or how it will be reſented by you, I am not able to determine; yet I will freely tell you my Opinion, that a Perſon of your Parts and Merits, muſt much eclipſe his generous Education, to remain, as it were, uſeleſs in his Generation, and out of the World, by declining to put himſelf forward, and ſuffer others, no ways ſo well qualified, to ſtart before him and live, though undeſervedly above him: Rouze then your Spirits and reflect with your ſelf, how precious Time ſlips away unimployed; that Age will ſteal upon you and render you leſs capable of thoſe Advantages that now preſent themſelves to you. Conſider the Miſe-

ries of poor old Age, and view, for your better incitement, how the provident Ant labours in Summer, to lay up a Winter-ſtore. So, in expectation this friendly Advice will work upon you for your good, I take leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Your cordial Friend and Well-wiſher, T. R.

A Letter from a Daughter to her Parents, who had married without their conſent, by way of excuſe.

Ever honoured Parents,

WIth lowly Proſtration I have preſumed, emboldened by your former tender Care over me, to commit theſe Lines to your Hands, in hopes they will in ſome meaſure obtain for me that Pardon I ſo earneſtly wiſh and deſire: And, without which, my Mind will be altogether reſtleſs and uneaſie, even amidſt a Happineſs that I fancied to my ſelf could not be unpleaſing to you. If I have offended in Marrying, without your knowledge, charge not the Fault upon my natural Inclination to do any thing without your Conſent, but charge it on the Score of reſiſtleſs Love, who often takes the Diadems from Queens, and places them on the Heads of meaner than I have placed my Affection on; yet nothing could have conſtrained me to it, without your knowledge, but the fear of a Separation, had you known it, and then I muſt have languiſhed, and have been inevitably miſerable. Conſider, I beſeech you, though Time has now ſilvered your Hairs, when you firſt loved, what Paſſion and powerful Inclinations Love inſpired you withal: And then make my Caſe your own, and pity me rather than chide or blame me for what I have done; however, forgiving me this one Failing, you ſhall find my remaining Duty ſo tractable to your Will and Commands, that I doubt not but your preſent Anger being

ing diſſipated, your priſtine Love will return to me in its full vigor; I likewiſe, as bound, implore your Forgiveneſs and Acceptance of him into your Favour, who is now become a part inſeparable of,

Honoured Parents, your moſt dutiful and obedient Daughter in all future things, A. P.

A Letter from a Country-chapman to his City-dealer.

Sir,

NOt having heard from you, nor had a ſuitable Opportunity to write to you a conſiderable Time, I could not conclude amiſs to keep up former Correſpondence between us, to trouble you with a Letter, wiſhing you Health and Proſperity in a flouriſhing Trade, and as Time circles ſo may it increaſe at your leiſure. Pray let me know how Things ſtand between us, and ſend withal the Prizes of the moſt likely vendible Commodities, that ſo I may be able the better to make a true Judgment how Trade goes: In which doing, you will very much oblige,

Your Friend and Chapman in all Reſpects, N. P.

A Letter from one young Gentlewoman to another, entreating Friendly Converſation.

Madam,

COnſidering the little Acquaintance I have perſonally with you, pardon me for taking the Boldneſs in Writing to you, to let you know the earneſt Deſires I have to be nearly joyned to you in Friendſhip; the Fame of your Virtues has already made me your humble Admirer, and the Paſſion I have to be eſteemed worthy your Converſation, preſſes me to covet ſo great a Happineſs: How far I may deſerve ſuch a Favour, I determine not, but

leave it to your Cenſure, making your good Nature the ſole Arbitrator; however, if obtained on my part, it will make Days ſit eaſie on me, and improve my Knowledge in the Road of Virtue and Complacency. So, Madam, entreating (but with what Succeſs I know not, conſidering the ſmall Aſſurance I can promiſe my ſelf of it, from one ſo much a Stranger to you as my ſelf) an Enterview to confirm a ſettled and laſting Friendſhip, attended with Freedom and innocent Familiarity, I emboldened to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Yours in all Reſpects and virtuous Ways, A. S.

A Letter of Credence to recommend a Perſon.

Sir,

THE Letter this Bearer brings you, comes from no leſs than your cordial Friend in all Reſpects, and by it I recommend to you the Perſon, on whoſe Fidelity you may firmly rely, as one that is both Juſt and Honeſt; you may alſo, without ſcruple, credit what he ſhall inform you by word of Mouth, and be aſſured he will not vary from the Truth; my Experience of his Conduct in many weighty Affairs, makes me confident in his Integrity and Ability, a Man both fit to be truſted and capable of ſerving ſo worthy a Perſon. As I have directed him to what Neceſſaries at preſent he wants, or ſhall require, allow him, and place the Charge, if you ſhall ſo think fit, to the Account of him, who, in all true Friendſhip, ſubſcribes himſelf,

Your moſt obliged Friend to ſerve you, P. C.

A Brother's Letter to a Siſter, enquiring of her Welfare.

Loving Siſter,

MY long Abſence from you, though I have not wanted good Converſation, has however made the Time ſeem tedious; my natural Affection enclines me always to have you in Remembrance, tendering your Health and Welfare in all reſpects as dear as mine own, and there is nothing in my Power that can be reaſonably granted, but you may requeſt it, and call that Requeſt your Command: I intend ſhortly to pay you a Viſit, and had done it long ſince, had not one urgent Buſineſs, contrary for the moſt part to my expectation, fallen upon the neck of another to hinder it. I pray give my humble Reſpects to all our Friends; and, ſo in expectation, to find you, and all the reſt in Health and Proſperity upon my Arrival, which ſhall be ſuddain, God permitting,

I remain your affectionate loving Brother, D. C.

A Letter from a Perſon at Sea, to his Friends on Shore.

Sir,

AFter many Toſſings and Roulings in the Deep, ſometimes the Topmaſt tilting at the Stars, and then ſinking as low as from *Olympus*'s Spires to the Valeys beneath, I have found the leiſure to write to you theſe few Lines, to tell you, that, amidſt ſo many Dangers, I am in good Health, and hope, through the Bleſſing of God, the continuance of it; not in the leaſt, amidſt our frequent Hurries, forgetting the many Favours and Kindneſſes I have received at your Hands; hoping I ſhall be preſerved from a Winding-ſheet of Waves, and other Misfortunes, to return with Succeſs; if upon no other account than

to

to remunerate your Love, and pay my Reſpects for the ſignal Service you have done me; though to a certain limit is not in my Power, for Winds and Seas are commanded but by one, and in their courſe will obey no other; but as ſoon as my Foot re-ſalutes my Native-ſhore, expect me with the utmoſt Expedition, who am ever

Your Friend and Servant, B. L.

A Letter of Entreaty from a Daughter to a Mother in order to a Husband.

Loving Mother,

IN all Duty and Humility I addreſs theſe Lines to your benign Hands, hoping they will find you in internal and external Felicity, as in my Prayers I am not wanting to implore it from the Divine Goodneſs on your behalf; after this, my Requeſt to you is, That as hitherto you have had a tender Care of my Welfare, with ſingular regard to my Education in all reſpects, you would conſider my Woman-like Stature, and the Number of Years that hath given me my Growth. Add to your former, another Care, which is, ſo to place me in the World, that I may make a Figure equal to my Compeers: Pardon my Bluſhes, if I further explain my ſelf in this Matter, and tell you, I think it is Time to enter into a State, that I may have a Family of my own, to exerciſe my Prudence, in Guiding and Governing; however, I ſubmit ſo weighty a Buſineſs to your good Pleaſure and Diſcretion, as well knowing you always intend the beſt for her, who is, and ever will continue,

Your moſt dutiful and obedient Daughter, M. I.

A

A Letter of Thanks from a Son to his Parents for his liberal Education.

Honoured Father and Mother,

AFter my Duty expreſſed, with the moſt ſenſible Affection, I find my ſelf conſtrained to make my humble Acknowledgment of your Goodneſs extended towards me, and return you infinite Thanks for the Coſt and Care you have been at, in bringing me up, and watching over me for my advantage from my Infancy to grown Years: But more paſſionately expreſs my Gratitude, in that you have ſo provided for me, as to ſeaſon me in the World, ſo that I am enabled to ſhift and provide for my ſelf, without relying on others; nay farther cauſed me to be accompliſhed in thoſe Studies my childiſh Frailties were averſe to, though maturer Years have rendred them pleaſant and profitable to me, which has engraved a laſting Gratitude on my Mind towards the Authors of it; which cauſes me to rejoyce, that I complied with your Commands againſt my improper Inclinations, and, as in bounden Duty, ſupplicate leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Your moſt obedient Son to command in all Things, P. C.

A Letter to a Friend upon delay of a deſired Courteſie.

Sir,

THe reliance upon your Friendſhip, not to mention ſome Obligations incumbent on you, imboldened me to make that Requeſt in my laſt; but finding you are ſilent in it, I have preſumed once more to mind you of it, as a Refreſhment to your Memory, hoping you will not now ſo far forget your ſelf, as not to let me hear what you determine on the one Hand or other; that if I have unadviſedly caſt

caſt Anchor in looſe Ground that will not Hold, I may weigh it again e're the Storm ariſes to endanger my being driven from it on perilous Rocks or Quick-ſands, ſo to be daſhed in Pieces, or ſwallowed up, and either way Ship-wrack'd: So, in expectation of an affirmative or negative Reply, to ſatisfie my Doubts, though I wiſh, as Caſes now ſtand, the former may take place with you, I ſubſcribe my ſelf

Yours in all Friendſhip and good Eſteem, P. T.

A Letter by the Way of Petition to a Friend.

Honoured Sir,

I Am not certain whither my late Misfortunes have reached your Knowledge, however, emboldened by your good Nature, and many ſingular Virtues, eſpecially that of your never-failing Compaſſion to the diſtreſſed, I have made it my humble Petition to you, that my many Loſſes and Diſappointments, by which I am at preſent diſſabled to proceed in my Affairs, may move you to conſider the Misfortunes of him you was once generally pleaſed to ſtile your Friend. It is in your Power, Sir, to Relieve the Oppreſſed; and ſuch a Power, joyned with a Will, like yours, cannot but be inclinable to do Good. To tell you the Particulars, that have caſt me from a pretty indifferent Station, into a very low and deplorable Condition, would be tedious for me to repeat, and troubleſom for you to hear; therefore I wave them and ſubmit all to your canded Interpretation, not daring to ſcruple your doubting the reallity of my Condition in general: So in certain expectation to find you a true Friend in difficult Times, I humbly beg leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Your moſt humble Servant to command, P. R.

A Letter to a Friend, advising him of the Recovery of Health.

Sir,

YOur Trouble expressed, in the last you sent me, for my Indisposition, constrains me to return you my hearty Thanks; your Concernment for my Welfare has laid new Obligations on me, and raised in me a double Gratitude to make a suitable Acknowledgment, so far as it lyes in my Power, ever praying for the continuance of your Health and Prosperity. I would dress this Letter in more obliging Phrases, but that my Weakness, occasioned by a tedious Sickness, disenables my Mind to dictate what it otherways labours to concieve; however, rest satisfied in this, that, through infinite Mercy, after long strugling with a violent Distemper, I have made my retreat from the brink of the Grave, and am once more fixed in the Land of the Living, being perfectly recovered, though yet continuing weak; but so soon as my Strength returns to its pristine vigor, if your Business lyes not this way before, to make me happy in your Conversation, I shall take Courage to come to you, and tender you those Thanks your deep Concernment for me merit, and in the mean while am,

Your most obliged Friend to serve you, G. S.

A Letter from one School-fellow to another, complaining of a tedious Separation.

Dear Frank,

MY Absence from you, though wrapp'd in the Caresses of my neareſt Relations, proves tedious to me; Times wheels seem to be at a stay, till I find an Opportunity to break loose from their Embraces, and

and haſten to you; our School Recreations ſeem at a diſtance much pleaſanter than they were in the exercise; what Paſtimes I find here, though many, and made up of variety, reliſh pall'd and inſipid, to what our innocent Paſtimes afford. I have made many Apologies for my return, but have hitherto met with contradictory oppoſition; however, in a little time, I doubt not but ſo to work my Way, that I ſhall be able to break through all Obſtacles, and then with a Pegaſſian Speed, fly to your Arms not in haſte to be ſeparated from you; till which much deſired Time I take leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Your friendly Companion and School-fellow, C. T.

A Tenant's Letter of Excuſe to his Landlord, for forbearance of Rent.

Honoured Sir,

I Humbly crave Leave to beg your Pardon, for failing in my Promiſe made to you; it is not my Nature or Inclination to falſifie my Word with any, no not in the meaneſt Concernment, much more with you, who have been all along ſo kind to me in many reſpects; but unlook'd-for Diſappointments having befallen me, contrary to all expectation, I am aſhamed to ſay, that at preſent I cannot anſwer your Deſires; but as ſoon as may be I ſhall not fail to do it, with many Thanks for your kind forbearance; in the mean time, I humbly beg leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Your poor Tenant and humble Servant to command, P. D.

A

A Letter of Thanks, for a ſucceſsful Recommendation by a Friend.

Worthy Friend,

SHould I be ſilent, after ſo great an Advantage accruing to me, by the influence of your Favour, you might juſtly tax me with Ingratitude, the baſeſt of all Crimes, and lay injured Friendſhip to my Charge; but being highly ſenſible I ought not to be numbered amongſt thoſe Monſters of Mankind, who boaſt to be regardleſs of Benefits received, I return you all hearty Thanks for the Preferment fallen on me, through your Means and Procurement, and will make it a good Part of the future Buſineſs of my Life, to ſtudy how I ſhall return you a ſuitable Requital; labouring at the ſame time, ſo to diſcharge the truſt repoſed in me, that none ſhall have cauſe to complain of your Friendſhip on my behalf, or not to think it a Kindneſs to them: So, with my unfeigned Thanks, cordial Love and ſincere Reſpect and Regard to you, who merit of me more than Words can expreſs, I humbly crave leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf, worthy Sir,

Your juſt admirer, and moſt humble Servant, T. L.

A familiar Letter to a Friend by way of Invitation.

Sir,

THe frequent Meetings we have had, and the good Underſtanding between us, takes off the Edge of Complement and makes all quaint Expreſſions appear frivolous and unneceſſary; Complements in Wooing are required, but we ſee when Marriage makes a ſtricter Alliance and more inward Familiarity, they ſeem troubleſom and impertinent; and ſo it is with us whoſe Minds are married and

chaſtly

clofely united by Friendfhip: Therefore, waving all Ceremony and diftant Cringings, I come clofe to the Point, which is, That this Night I am to meet fome of yours and my Acquaintance at the ——— to be merry over a Glafs of Wine and fo forth: Wherefore, laying all Excufes afide, I expect, upon this Summons, you make your perfonal Appearance to anfwer the Charge the Vintner's Glaffes and Bottles have to exhibit againft you; and hereof you are not to fail, under the Penalty of the Difpleafure of fuch Friends as you are likely to find there, and amongft the reft of

Your obliged Friend to ferve you, S. L.

A Letter from a Mother, giving Advice to a Daughter.

Dear Daughter,

THe tender Care I have always had over you, for your Welfare and Advantage, fhould render you no ftranger to my continued maternal Affections, and your Prudence ought to inform you, that my aim is to compleat that Happinefs to you which has been fo fucceffully begun and carried on: I have not failed on my part, and therefore, not without reafon, expect you fhould be compliant on yours, and liften to my Advice above all others; theirs may have felf-ends in it to their advantage, tho' their Advice prove hurtful to you, but that of a Mother can have no other deffign but for your good: Let not the Council then that I have fo often given you flip out of your Mind, but let her Commands prevail, who is

Your moft affectionate Mother in all refpects, A. C.

A dutiful Letter from a Son to a Father.

Ever honoured Father,

THe Incumbency on me, by ſo many Obligations, makes me fall ſhort to pay that Duty and Reſpect which is required from filial Obedience to ſo good a Parent, which makes me paſſionately wiſh, however, that my Words and Actions could expreſs the Cogitations of my Mind, and then perhaps you would find ſomething that might be pleaſing to you; however, you are wiſe and can eaſily diſcern true from feigned Affection, and, if mine varies in ought from the firſt, may every thing I undertake run backward, Convulſions ſeize my Conſcience, and, what is worſe, may your Diſpleaſure ſit heavy on me, than which a greater Curſe cannot befal me. But why do I urge theſe Things, try me in the moſt difficult Concerns, and, if I ſtagger at your Commands, blaſt me with your Frowns, and ſend me ſorrowing to an untimely Grave. Sir, I in all things am yours, and no Power on this ſide Heaven ſhall be able to ſhake my reſolved Obedience, nor make me ever ſubſcribe my ſelf other than

Your moſt dutiful and affectionate Son and Servant, K. Z.

A Letter from a Correſpondent beyond the Sea.

Sir,

THo' the watry Worlds makes ſo vaſt a Space between our Bodies, yet, ever ſince my departure, my Mind has wandred over many Regions to be preſent with you; I have ſeen you often in imagination ſince our friendly Farewel, and held Confabulation with you in nocturnal Dreams; ſo cloſely are you rivited to my Affections, that nothing can remove your Idea: But, letting this paſs, I further

acquaint

acquaint you, That I arrived ſafe at the wiſhed Port, and proſper in my Undertaking; which happily finiſhed, I ſhall think the Winds too ſlow, or the Canvas much too little ſwelled, tho' it make the main Maſt bend, till by Word of Mouth I come and tell you how much I am

Your Friend in unalterable Affection, T. C.

A Letter from one Gentlewoman to another, recommending a Waiting-woman or Servant maid to her.

Madam,

UNderſtanding you are unprovided of a Servant convenient for your purpoſe, and not being altogether ignorant ſuch a one as is handy, truſty, gentiel and well educated, is difficult in theſe Days to be found, it has been my Happineſs ſo far to intereſt my ſelf in your Affairs as to recommend this Bearer to you, as one I am ſenſible will ſuit you and thoſe mentioned Qualities and Capacities; nor need you, if you dare rely on my Judgment, Experience and long Knowledge of her, in the leaſt doubt the Veracity of it; however, not ſo entirely confiding in my own Opinion, that I am a competent Judge, I leave the whole Concern to be weighed and maturely diſcuſſed by your more judicious Conſideration, and ſubſcribe my ſelf

Your humble Servant to command, A. N.

A Letter accuſatory, accuſing one to another.

Sir,

IF I break my wonted Meaſures, I muſt humbly beg your pardon, ſince never before I had occaſion to write to you on the like Subject. To be as brief as may be then, Your Kinſman, *D. D.* notwithſtanding

ſtanding the many good Admonitions I frequently gave, and deſired the like to be done by others, following his Revels, with aſſociating himſelf to lewd Companions, has not once but many times injured me; tho' I was loth without the laſt compulſion, in hopes he might ſee his error and be reclaimed, to accuſe him to you, as well knowing it would be a ſenſible trouble to one of your temper; but a few Days ſince, having pulled up my Fences, rid into my Grounds, tramp'ed my Corn, abuſed, beat, and wounded ſome of my Servants who uſed mild Perſwaſions to prevent it: My laſt Appeal is to you for redreſs, hoping you will ſo order the matter with him, that if this be paſſed over, the like Annoyance and Outrage may be prevented for the future to him, who is with all reſpect

Your poor Tenant and Servant, Y. T.

A Letter excuſatory, or excuſing a Son to a Father.

Sir,

IF our Friendſhip yet remains entire, and you can frame your ſelf free from Paſſion and Prejudice, to have any reliance on my Words, let me now plead with you on the behalf of the Innocent, whom Envy has traduced and Malice blackened in your Opinion without a Cauſe, tho', like Spots caſt on Cryſtal, I doubt not but in a little time all will vaniſh. The hainous Offences, ſuggeſted to you by ſlandrous Tongues, to injure your Son and diſturb your Spirits, are moſtly, to my particular knowledge, falſe and erronious, and, as the Father of them, wicked: I cannot call to mind at any time, tho' converſant with him for ſome Years, that ever his Duty or Reſpect ſwerved from you in the minuteſt Word, Geſture or Action; he never mentioned you without Reverence and Regard, or heard others do

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it without a Joy to hear them ſpeak well of you; and when at any time it has happened otherwiſe, he has ſeverely check'd them, gone away in much Anger and ſhunn'd their Converſation for the future: So that, to be brief, if on Report or Surmize you hold up an unjuſt Anger againſt him, it is not becoming you, nor what he in the leaſt deſerves; however, in expectation this will find credit with you to lay it by, I ſubſcribe my ſelf

Yours in all true Friendſhip, P. O.

A Letter from an Apprentice to his Friends.

Ever honoured Father and Mother,

BY this I let you know, That I am ſetled, by your Care and Kindneſs, and well pleaſed with my Station; yet could not but in Duty return you my hearty Thanks in a grateful Acknowledgment of your Love and tender Care, always remembring you in my Prayers to Almighty God, hoping that as I have made a good Progreſs in my beginning, I ſhall ſo continue and end, that I may be a Comfort to you in your Age, and, in ſome meaſure, make a Return of your Love and Kindneſs to him who is

Your moſt dutiful and obedient Son, A. C.

A Congratulatory Letter to a Friend, on his Recovery of Health.

Worthy Friend,

OUr long Acquaintance & entire Friendſhip, made the Report of your Indiſpoſition ſo ſenſible to me, that Joy was a ſtranger to my Mind, and many anxious Fears hovered about, till the pleaſing News arrived that the Danger was paſt; then a quick

quick ſurprizing Gladneſs darted it ſelf into my Soul, the cloudy Face of Things, that repreſented frightful Idea's brightened and cleared up; and, ſince, being confirmed of your Recovery, the Alteration in me is ſuch, that People wonder at the Change who are ignorant of the Cauſe. May your Health long continue, in all Particulars, as comfortable and laſting as our Friendſhip, and then there will be no cauſe of the tedious, or, rather, afflicting Trouble of Phyſicians; my Viſit to you ſhall be as ſpeedy as may be, to compleat my Joy in your Embraces: In the mean time be careful of your ſelf to prevent a Relapſe, as you tender the Felicity of

Your cordial Friend and Servant, K. B.

The Anſwer.

Honoured Friend,

THe Pains of my Diſtemper, when they raged higheſt did not ſo much afflict me, as the Concern you expreſs for me rejoyces me; Heaven indeed has been propitious to ſnatch me from the Brink of the Grave and lengthen my Days, that we might ſee one another again; which is to me, next the Opportunity I have renewed in my Hands, to make Preparation for an eternal Felicity; my Weekneſs agrees not with my Mind, to pay the firſt Viſit which pleads on my behalf for an Excuſe; however, my good Wiſhes conſtantly attend you: Therefore, to render my Recovery yet more perfect, let me ſee you as ſoon as poſſible. So, with my hearty Thanks for the Concern you have had for me, even to the Diſturbance of your own Repoſe, I, till then, impatiently remain

Your much obliged Friend, *E. I.*

A Letter to a Friend beyond the Seas, to enquire of his Health and Welfare.

Worthy Sir,

YOur ſuddain removal and the diſtance that now divides us, has made me ſomewhat earneſt to ſeek an Opportunity of writing to you, in hopes Fortune will ſo favour this Letter to bring it ſafe to your Hands, that it may find you in Health, and your Undertakings proſperous, which would be ſo agreeable to my Wiſhes, that the certain knowledge of it would be very much pleaſing to me: I doubt not your Underſtanding and Promptneſs in the Affairs you have enterprized, nor your Induſtry and Ingenuity in performing and propagating what may tend to your advantage: But being in a ſtrange Place, many Diſappointments may happen, that would intangle the moſt pregnant Wit; but hoping none of thoſe Difficulties will incumber you in your Negotiations, all that I more can deſire at preſent is, to hear from you, that thereby I may be made ſenſible how it ſtands with you in every or at leaſt the moſt material Particulars, which will be a great Satisfaction to

Your Friend to ſerve you in all reaſonable Reſpects, R. E.

The Anſwer.

Sir,

I Received yours of the twentieth paſt, old Stile, and in all gratitude, as I am juſtly bound, return you my hearty Thanks for your Care of, and good Wiſhes towards me: As to what you are deſirous to know, I ſhall give you that Satisfaction in the beſt manner, I not only found favourable Seas and Winds in my Paſſage, but the like Reception in the Port of L. *where I now reſide; the Buſineſs I undertake is at preſent ſomewhat difficult, but*

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Diligence and Care will soon surmount those Difficulties. Blessed be the eternal Disposer and Governor of all Things, through his Mercy I enjoy my Health here, in that full perfection I brought it from my Native Shore, and hope it will so continue, though in a distant Climate. We enjoy Plenty and have a prospect of gaining Riches by Trade: The Country abounds with all things necessary: And so, in hopes at my return to give you a satisfactory Account of my Proceedings, with my hearty Love to you, and all our Friends, I remain,

Your most obliged Friend, *B. K.*

A Letter congratulatory to a Friend on his Marriage.

Dear Friend,

THE News of your changed Condition coming to my Ear, I could not but conclude my self obliged to congratulate you on your Access to so great a Happiness, as I find you are in all probability to enjoy thereby, if so great a Treasure of Beauty can be contributing to the Felicity of Mankind, as undoubtedly they are not the least Augmenters of worldly Pleasures and Delights, nay reach somewhat higher, as coming near angelical Perfection, especially where united Minds move harmoniously, and Souls as well as Bodies intertwine and mix an inexpressible Amity; therefore live as happy as I can wish you, that, passing by degrees to the highest Perfection attainable on this side Heaven, your Loves may here banish all anxious Cares from your Breasts, and hereafter be perfected in endless Felicity, which is the Desire and earnest Wish of

Your faithful Friend and Servant, R. C.

A Letter from Roger *to* Margery, *a plain Country Love-Letter.*

Honeſt Margery,

I Know not what the Matter is with me, but ſure I am, ever ſince I ſaw you laſt Wake, I have had ſomething ſtrangely hanging on my Mind, it ſeems weighty and troubleſom to me, ſo that my Buſineſs goes on tedious and ſlowly, and my Sleep diſturbed I find my ſelf in all Affairs uneaſie; therefore, in hopes to make things more agreeable to me, I have diſburthened my Trouble a little, by writing to you for in truth, after having ruminated a World of Matters, what ſhould be the cauſe of all this Hurly-burly, I begin to ſuſpect it is Love, though I cannot be well aſſured of it, becauſe I do not remember I ever was enamoured in my life; ſo that being a new and ſtrange Diſeaſe to me, I earneſtly entreat your Opinion and Advice in it, as you tender my Health and Welfare, for certainly both are at ſtake if I long continue thus. I know you are not hard-hearted and therefore doubt not but you will be my kind Phyſician, if you can find out a Remedy for me nay, if the Application muſt be your own ſelf, I hope you will not deny it, to prevent the ill Conſequences that otherways may be extreamly prejudicial to

Your Well-wiſher and humble Servant, R. B

The Anſwer.

Kind *Hodg*,

I *Received your Letter, which I read over many times because I was often puzled to underſtand it; you tell me you are in much diſorder ſince you ſaw me, and you know not well what you ail; I am ſorry any thing in*

(if it were so) should give you the least disturbance; for truly I am no desirous to injure any body, particularly your self, for whom I have no common esteem; and therefore if it should happen to be Love, as you seem to hint, it may be that causes this Whirlwind of Confusion in your Mind, do not despair of a Remedy, if I can apply it; for you have truly said of me, I am not hard-hearted, and therefore must not suffer you, if I can help it, to run into any ill Consequences for my sake. I know not well what more to say, as being restrained by my Blushes; however, I shall be at the next Wake, and if you think it worth your while to meet me at Gammer Gubbins's, *it may be both of us together may happen to find out the Cause of your Perplexities, which you single seem somewhat at a loss to do. So, with my kind Respects to you, wishing you quiet Repose, I remain*

Yours in all Friendly Offices, *H. A.*

A Letter from a Gentleman to his Mistress.

Madam,

WAs it not enough to cast your Frowns and Scorns upon me, which beclouded Night I passed over with Patience; but that when the Morning-beams of your Smiles rose upon me, and darted Joy into my Soul, like the Eastern Rays of Light, you should, after having so long afflicted me, so soon eclipse the Comforts you allowed me, to make amends for what you had unjustly made me suffer; and this not only by removing your Favours from me, but too sensibly, to give me the more Torment, placing them on one, who, by his Services, has no way deserved, in comparison to

Your faithful and obedient Servant, P. G.

A Letter from one Sister to another.

Loving Sister,

I Cannot forbear telling you, that I take it unkindly that you put me in such Pain by your long Absence, and, as yet, ascertain no Time when I shall again be made happy in seeing you; consider, that our Nearness by Birth ought not to have so continued a Separation in Persons; I would have been with you, seeing you make so many Delays, did not the Incumbrance of a Family, which can no ways be without me and not suffer; many Inconveniencies chain me from you: But, at last, I expect you should keep your Promise, who have no such Hindrance to retard you; or else I shall be apt to conclude you put a slight upon me, though not without much difficulty I shall be apt to entertain such a thought. I expect a large Answer to excuse former Neglects; but, now I have thought again, it matters not, for if you send a whole Sheet of Paper, it shall be sufficient you only write in it, I will come. Set your Day, and in punctually keeping it, it shall be a sufficient Excuse for all past Failures to her, who is

Your ever-loving Sister to command, M. G.

A Letter from a Gentleman to a Lady, desiring her Picture.

Madam,

I Hope you will not take amiss the Request that I now make unto you, but that you will be pleased to let me have the Prototype of your fair Person, knowing that I esteem the Original above all the Things in the World; that comely Body, enlivened with so much Sweetness and Perfection, I

hold

hold in ſo great a veneration, that I pant after and even languiſh for the Shadow; be graciouſly pleaſed therefore to eaſe my Impatiency by the grant of this Favour, aſſuring your ſelf I ſhall place it amongſt the greateſt Happineſs that could ever befal me; the often looking on it will heighten my admiration of your Divine Perfections and make me contemplate your Virtues to that degree, that all the imaginary Felicity in other things will not ſo elate his Thoughts, who is, Madam,

Your ever obedient Servant, T. D.

A Letter to Requeſt a Favour of a Lady.

Madam,

YOu beſtow your Favours with ſo much Bounty, that though I am not averſe to beg them, yet the Freeneſs of your Courteſie leaves me no other Shame than that which proceeds from my inability of return; I do not uſe to value the Services which I perform to my Friends, but you are pleaſed to put ſuch a Rate upon them, that I have no other Way left but to Vow with all Reſpects to ſolicite you as long as I live: Believe me, Madam, you have entertained my Service ſo nobly, that I ſtand in fear of Propenſion to make Motions to you, and to remain ſtill an importunate Beggar, till I have tired you into a neceſſity of yielding to my Requeſt, though I confeſs could I but gain the advantage of being eſteemed by you, it is the higheſt Flight the Ambition of him aims at, who is in all reſpects

Your humble Servant to command, P. D.

A Letter of Conſolation to a Lady, on the Death of her Brother.

Madam,

THE doleful Continuance of your Melancholly having touched me ſo far as to make me a partaker in your Grief, wonder not if you receive theſe mournful Lines from me, which I hope will wipe away your Tears, if you remember him that entreats you to be pitiful to your ſelf; your Brother's Soul in Bliſs looks down with ſome diſturbance in ætherial Joys, to ſee you deluged in pearly Tears: however pardon me, that if you do not decline your Grief, I ſhall abate the Belief I had of your Spirit. I know well, that the loſs of Friends muſt needs touch us very nearly; nor would I remove the Senſe of Mourning, but the Error; not the Tribute of Tears, but the Superfluity of them: for though we muſt give ſomething to Nature, let us not take away all from Reaſon; neither doth Nature ſo much as Opinion prevail over us in theſe Extreams of Sorrow. Believe me, Madam, Sorrow hath placed you too near the Grave, that, ſhould you look in your Glaſs, you would already conceive your ſelf there, for never did Tears deal more cruelly with any than your ſelf.

Seeing they have a mind, at once, to ruine two of the faireſt Things in the World, the Clearneſs of your Diſpoſition and Beauty, judge therefore whither I have not as much cauſe to Lament with you, as to Write to you. I could Weep for you, who ſpend your Tears without remedy; you may go to him, but no Mourning can command him back to you: Do not therefore afflict your ſelf; conſider Death is the common Lot of all, and, ſooner or later, we muſt take up a gloomy Lodging in the Chambers of the Grave. Be contented then,

till

till going hence, you may find and imbrace him in Bliſs, never to be ſeparated: Which is the earneſt deſire of, Madam,

Your cordial Friend and Servant, F. B.

A Letter to congratulate a Friend on his good Fortune.

Sir,

IF you could any way ſenſibly conceive how acceptable the News of your good Fortune is to me, you would, paſt all peradventure, conclude, that the Joy which ſurprizes me for the ſame is equal to yours; for, to be plain, nothing can be added to it to render it more ſublime, ſince it proceeds from the laſting Friendſhip I have vowed unto you, which is not common, ſince your Merit is the Object.

I would expreſs my ſelf further on this Theme, if the Exceſs of Joy, conceived at your Advancement would give me liberty; however, let this at preſent ſuffice to aſſure you, that my Content cannot equal the Paſſion I have to ſerve you, that labours in my Breaſt and ſoars above my Rejoycing; and, though on all others Occaſions I am free from Ambition, yet herein I cannot but confeſs I am, and ever ſhall be, ambitious to write my ſelf

Your faithful Friend and ever-devoted Servant, L. R.

A Letter from a Friend to invite his Friend into the Country.

Worthy Sir,

GRown somewhat impatient of my Solitude, though at this time as pleasant as Paradise, not thinking it good to be as it were alone, I make bold to claim your Promise, whose Conversation would double our rural Delights; therefore, if the Hurry of Business and Noise of the Town has not utterly overwhelmed you and made you insensible of innocent Recreation, consider here are pleasant shady Groves, whose verdent Umbrage rebates the Sun-beams; purling Streams to delight you with a kind of soft musical Symphony; cool flowry Meads, pearl'd with Morning-dews; rising Hills and humble Vales; bleating and sporting Flocks; rural Beauty, wearing Roses mixed with Lillies in their Cheeks: and, after all, such Nectar as will make your Tongue run a Tiptoe: Yet these, wanting your Company, cannot at all times skreen me from melancholly Thoughts; I therefore wait for you, as for a Blessing: And, if you deny me this Request, I know not how I shall subscribe my self for the future,

Your Friend to serve you in all respects, J. S.

A Letter to a Widow, to comfort her on the Death of a loving Husband.

Madam,

I Have taken the freedom to Intrude into your solitary Retirement, and to Condole with you for the Loss of so inestimable a Treasure, yet cannot but at the same time complain and almost chide you,

you, for launching into such an Excess of Melancholly as impairs your Health and makes you troublesom to your Relations; I own such a parting cannot but fetch Tears, yet consider he was born to die; and the better he was, the fitter he was to leave a wretched World, pestered with thorny Cares and Troubles: Envy him not his Happiness by immoderate Grieving, who, leaving us in Uncertainties, is gone before and calls you to prepare to follow and joyn again with him in an unalterable State to Joy in seraphick Love, which here was but shadowed to you and imperfect; such a transcendent exalted Love as far exceeds the Expression of Men or Angels: Therefore, to conclude, lay all Excess of Grief aside on this account, since no Sorrow but that for Sin is available: And so you will better please God, befriend your Self, and answer the Expectations of the Well-wisher to your Health and prosperous Estate; who begs leave to subscribe himself,

Madam, your Friend to serve you, R. T.

A Letter of Advice from a Mother to a Daughter.

My dear Daughter,

SInce your Absence my Thoughts have not been unimployed to study what may redound to your good: You cannot be insensible how careful and tender I have been over you, with all the reasonable Indulgence of an affectionate Parent, to cultivate your sprouting Years in the Ways of Vertue: Now you are in the Bloom of your Age, be wise and careful in what you undertake; let no vain Imaginations wander in your Mind; let Pride be a stranger to you, and look on Flattery with detestation, lest they prove Snares to intrap your Vertues; and then a World of Misfortunes will, like a Torrent, break in

upon you not to be ſtayed; keep your Eyes from alluring Objects, leſt they prove Inlets to betray your Heart and lead you beyond the guidance of Reaſon, and ſo you ſtumble on your ruine. In all your Words and Actions be modeſt and ſober, courteous and humble; ſhun affected Ways, and let Vanity have no place in you: Let your Converſation be with the grave and ſerious; ſhut your Ears to what is obſcene or prophane, let them not be the conveyers of any thing to your Soul that may fix the leaſt blemiſh or ſtain on it, but in all things ſo order your Affairs and behave your ſelf, that the moſt cenſorious may have nothing to faſten on you to your prejudice: If you are diſpoſed to alter your Condition, let nothing be done in it without mature Deliberation; let no haſty Paſſion ſurprize you, rather make your choice by the Beauty of the Mind than Comelineſs of the Body: and, in ſo weighty an Affair, truſt not too fondly to your own Judgment, but be adviſed by more knowing than your ſelf, always making Paſſion ſubordinate to ſound Judgment and Reaſon. Much more I might intimate to you, but not to be over-tedious, this at preſent may ſerve to direct to what may further you in the degrees of Vertue, that growing up in them to a heighth, you may entail to your ſelf and your Poſterity a good Name, which will embalm your Memories more laſting than Beauty, Riches or Honour; which may it ſucceed is the cordial wiſh of,

Your affectionate Mother, A. D.

A Letter from a Gentleman to a Gentlewoman, whom he had offended, to beg her pardon.

Madam,

LIke a trembling guilty Priſoner, I prepare to receive my Sentence from your fair Lips; and

and yet, before it paſſes on me, muſt beg leave to ſay, I am not ſo criminal as I have been repreſented; yet, not to contend, I willingly ſubmit my ſelf to your impartial Cenſure, without extenuating my Offence; but if an ingenious Confeſſion of my Crime, or a hearty Sorrow conceived at the Senſe of it, can any ways attone to gain Compaſſion, that theſe are not wanting in me: Conſider before you paſs my Doom, that the Affliction I ſuffer, for having dared to give the leaſt cauſe of Diſpleaſure to ſo much exalted Goodneſs, is already a great Puniſhment to me, and if you add a mightier, that of your ſevere Reſentment to it, I muſt unavoidably ſink under it. My Crime was more my Misfortune than my Fault, and therefore may ſtand ſomewhat fairer for pardon, or at leaſt the abatement of the Rigour I, by wilful offending, might juſtly have merited: You are fair as the Expanſe of Heaven, ſpangled with all its Seeds of Light; and as Mercy is found there for humble Penitents, ſo you, being a Copy externally of that viſible brightneſs, cannot but internally ſympathize with it in goodneſs, which will render you yet more lovely: But however you determine to deal with me, void of repining, I patiently ſubmit, and will not only labour in ſome meaſure to expiate my Offence but ever remain

Your ſenſibly afflicted and ſorrowful Servant, A. G.

The Anſwer to the foregoing Letter.

Sir,

THough the Reſentment of the Injury done to my Fame is ſo great, that I might juſtly have refuſed to return any Anſwer, yet conceiving what you writ to me was from the ſincerity of your Heart, you ſhall ſee, upon your returning Repentance, that I am not inexo-

rable

rable, but, though ſenſible of the Injury done me, can ſend ſend to pardon, but not admit you to the ſtation you held in my eſteem, till by pregnant Proofs or Demonſtration I am intirely ſatisfied your Repentance is unfeigned; and muſt caution you by the way, that you appear not or ſtart into another Tranſgreſſion, though leſs capital, from that moment, leſt I for ever blot you out of the fair Record of my Kindneſs wherein I once enrolled you: So leaving the reſt to your more diſcreet and prudent Conduct, I ſhall not go on with any further Admonition, but remain as you behave your ſelf,

Your Friend to ſerve you, *M. N.*

A Letter of Thanks to a Perſon of Honour, for Favours received.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

IN expectation of Pardon for this Preſumption, I humbly take the Boldneſs to return you my moſt unfeigned Thanks for the many Favours you have heaped on me, though in my own eſteem not worthy of them: Therefore I am juſtly compelled to attribute all to your Goodneſs and Compaſſion; for which I tender your Honour, as the beſt Offering I am at preſent able to make, a ſubmiſſive Acknowledgment, and hope Time may enable me to do ſomething that may be worthy of your notice, if the whole Buſineſs of the remaining Days I have to live can furniſh out ought that may in ſome moderate degree be pleaſing to you, ſo as you may own it as the Product of your Bounty, tho' it may appear but a poor Return; however, graced with your acceptance, it will raiſe it in value in mine and the World's eſteem: Wherefore, beſeeching your Honour to have a favourable Opinion of the Willingneſs of my Mind to ſerve you in every Thing, I may with all Submiſ-

ſion

ſion and Reliance on your Goodneſs, humbly b g leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf

Your Honour's moſt dutiful and obliged Servant,
M. E.

A Letter from a Wife to her Husband.

My Dear,

YOur Abſence from me being more tedious than you well conceive, I find my ſelf conſtrained to mind you of a ſpeedy Return: Time, that ſeemed when you was here, to run too faſt, now ſeems tediouſly to move, as if its Wheels were clogged, and Minutes had took up the ſpace of Hours; the Nights are reſtleſs and the Days unpleaſant to me; my Wiſhes and my Hopes are troubleſom, ſince they come crouding on unanſwered. Pardon me then, if I muſt chide and tax you with Unkindneſs, ſince the Time ſet for returning is already paſt, and when I ſhall warm your Lips with Kiſſes remains to me as yet uncertain: Take not this in the worſt Senſe, and think it over-fondneſs; however, I leave you partly to your liberty in thoſe Particulars, ſo you will ſpeedily gratifie me in returning Home. I pleaſe my ſelf ſometimes indeed in reflecting it muſt be weighty Affairs, unexpectedly fallen out, that detains you; or elſe I might, upon ſuddain ſtarts of imagination, be apt to tax you with Lukewarmneſs or Indifferency in Affection; but however things ſtand, ſend me your Anſwer, or, rather, bring it your ſelf: Till then I remain your

Your loving though impatient Wife, A. G.

The

The Answer.

My Honey,

I Am sorry I have not in so long a time written to you, to inform you of the Occasion of my so long Absence; I wanted no good Will to do it, but a Conveniency of sending, it being so far out of the usual Post-road, as well as having my Time taken up about urgent Affairs: Take not this for a feigned Excuse, but a Reallity. My Business is now drawing near a conclusion, which will redound to both our advantages. You seem somewhat comical with me in your Letter; and I hope, at my return, to satisfie your Expectation in all Particulars: Let no Doubts or Fears dwell on your Mind, that my Love to you can abate; no charming Beauty shall tempt me to injure you. So, wishing you Rest and Happiness, in expectation to follow my Letter in a few Days, I am

Your most affectionate Husband, *B. G.*

A Letter of Trust from one to another.

Worthy Sir,

IN a confident reliance on your Fidelity, I am imboldened not only to communicate weighty Secrets to you, but also to desire you to receive several Sums of Mony, as the Bills inclosed will direct you, and of which I have already given Letters of Advice to my Correspondents: As for the Secrets I formerly communicated to you, by your faithfully laying them up in the Repository of your Breast, and the good Advice you gave me in the Management of my Affairs, they have in all things so well succeeded, that I cannot but render you my hearty Thanks, with all the grateful Acknowledgment imaginable, and shall ever place you foremost in the rank of those I esteem my best Friends. Pray, Sir,

with

with the firſt Conveniency, let me hear how this laſt Buſineſs proſpers in you hand: So, not doubting (which to do were a Sin unpardonable) your Care and Diligence, in all Thankfulneſs and Gratitude I humbly ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Your moſt obliged Friend and Servant to Command, A. D.

A Letter of Submiſſion of an Apprentice to his Maſter.

Worthy Sir,

BEing now ſenſible of my Error, in withdrawing my ſelf from your Service, my hearty Sorrow has already ſufficiently chaſtized my Follies, and what then remains under a deep Senſe of my miſtaken Judgment, but that I ſhould unfeignedly crave your Pardon and Remittance of what has paſſed, with a Solemn Promiſe never to offend again in the like nature: But, by your Goodneſs and Lenity, having my Pardon ſigned and again received into your Favour and good Opinion, my double Diligence ſhall make it appear how ſenſible I am that I have offended one who ſo far ſtudied my Welfare, and make it rather appear I was ſeduced by ſuch as intended my ruin, to act ſo raſhly as I did, than out of any thing that proceeded from an obſtinate Inclination: So in expectation this will move you to pity me and forget my former Failings, I humbly beg leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Your moſt obliged though unworthy Servant, P. C.

A Letter from a Scholar to a School master, to thank him for his Education and Learning.

Honoured Sir,

NOw, though absent from you and removed to a Station free from your Tutulage and Jurisdiction, I should think my self very blamable, if I did not however pay you my Tribute of Thanks for the Care you had over me in so many respects, that it would be tedious in a Letter to enumerate them; let it then in some measure suffice, that I have not been wanting to record them in a grateful Memory, out of which no Time on this side the Grave shall erase them: The Advantages I daily reap from the liberal Education you furnished my tender Years withal, are as so many daily Remembrancers of the Benefits I received by your Means, nor out of a true Sense of them will I be wanting in such Acknowledgments as I shall be able to give you due Testimonies of: And in the mean time, with my hearty Thanks, as an Earnest of my good Will, to do more than without boasting in Words, I can express, I am, Sir,

Your most obliged Scholar and Servant, R. G.

A Letter of Excuse from a Son to a Father.

Honoured Father,

IN lowly Duty and Reverence I prostitute my self by these Presents humbly at your Feet, acknowledging the Justness and Reasonableness of the Cause you have highly to be offended with me, yet, considering Human Frailties, and particularly those incident to younger Years, I cannot but hope you will so far ponder it in a relenting Mind, and compassionate me your deeply afflicted Son, as to have some Relu-

Reluctancy, that in time, your Anger being diſſipated, I may approach nearer to your Preſence, and not be confined at this awful Diſtance, that I may be enabled to make a more perfect Submiſſion, and do whatever is in my power to work a Reconciliation. In the mean time my Prayers and Wiſhes ſhall be continued for your Health and Welfare, and that your Heart may be mollified towards him, who, in all lowly ſubmiſſion, begs leave to ſubſcribe himſelf,

Your once undutiful, but now obedient Son, A. C.

A Letter to Congratulate a happy Marriage.

Sir,

I Write now both to you and the Lady of your choiceſt Affections, to Congratulate your Union in the happy State of Marriage, wiſhing Millions of Joys may flow upon you, and ſtill increaſe, like a pleaſant River, ſwelled in the length by the acceſſion of many Rivulets. I proclaim you happy, made ſo by your Vertues, which are eminent, and ſtand as a Pattern to all that know you or have at leaſt been bleſſed in your Converſations: Go on then and proſper; be fruitful in beautiful and vertuous Children, that growing up, like their Parents, they may more adorn the Age, and help to refine it from the groſs Abſurdities it labours under. As your Years multiply, ſo may your Love increaſe, and both deſcend ſmiling to the Grave in a good old Age, to riſe in a re united Love, never more to be ſeparated: This and much more is the cordial Wiſh of,

Your moſt affectionate Friend and Well-wiſher,

W. W.

A Letter to an abſent Friend.

Sir,

IF I concluded Fortune could or would be ſo much our Friend, I ſhould make it my Requeſt to the fickle Goddeſs to ſtop her turning Wheel, that when we meet again we may be inſeparable, and by that means I ſhould be no more obliged to write to you, troubling my ſelf and you with needleſs Epiſtles; for all that can be ſaid of the Entertainments diſtant Friends give and take by Letter, though yet very neceſſary and comfortable where it cannot be otherways remedied, is but a Picture of the preſent Perſons: And, to come nearer, a Letter is no more than a Copy of that which makes us ſo curious of the Original, a Glaſs that ſhadows to us ſtronger Deſires to enjoy the Perſon that is abſent; the very Lines you laſt ſent carry with them the Effects of Joy, to hear from you, and of a Paſſion to be more near you, that I may not ſtill be forced to write that to you which I would willingly proteſt, and find occaſion more and more to teſtifie, that I am

Your faithful Friend and Servant, N. T.

A Letter of Enquiry of Health, &c.

Sir,

NOt hearing from you in ſo large a Space of Time, your long Silence conſtrains me to imagine, that all is not well with you; which, out of a tender regard to you and your Family, has imboldened me to write to you by way of enquiry, yet, at the ſame inſtant, hoping to find it otherways than my Fears ſuggeſt, and, rather, correſpondent to my Prayers and Wiſhes for you: However, to put me beyond the Doubts that have hitherto, like dark Miſts,

Miſts, clouded the Lightneſs of my uſual Temper, by damping my Spirits, let me know with all convenient ſpeed the certainty. And ſo, ever hoping the beſt, I am in all Friendſhip and Reſpect,

Your Well-wiſher and cordial Friend, A. H.

A Letter to a Lady, to deſire Admittance to her Preſence.

Faireſt of Creatures,

I Am bold, though a Stranger, (finding no other Opportunity, without fear of offending) to make theſe Lines my humble Meſſengers of my good Meaning towards you, wherein you may pleaſe to think, that I go not about by Pretence of a moſt entire and hearty good Will, which I profeſs to bear you, to make preſent ſurmize, that on ſo bare an Aſſertion, you ſhould give immediate credit to my Words, I prize your Worthineſs at a far greater value, and weigh your good Allowance ſo much, that I only deſire, that, by your favourable liking, I may entreat to have Acceſs to your Preſence; not doubting then but I ſhall ſo ſufficiently, by apparent Proofs, maintain the Efficacy of that I now proteſt, and give you ſo good Occaſion to eſteem well of me, as you ſhall have no reaſon to repent it, that, upon ſo honeſt and loving a Requeſt, you have condeſcended to my Entreaty: Whoſe Health and Proſperity, tendring in all things as mine own, with humble Submiſſion, in expectation of a favourable Anſwer, I beg leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Your moſt affectionate Servant, L. R.

The

The Answer.

Sr.

YOurs I have received of the 20th past, and that Men have Skill, and are by sundry commendable Parts enabled to set forth their Meaning, there needs, as I think, no other Testimony than what your self has written; and indeed you say well, that I ought not lightly to give credit to Words, but rather by Time prove the Sincerity of what you protest. My Resolves to alter my Condition are yet unstable; however, they may fix in the Favour of a worthy Person, when I shall be made sensible of his Deserts, by all the modest and vertuous Ways that can lead the chastest Mind, the Palace of unspotted Love. I thought my self not so tied up to Niceties as to refuse you these Lines, wishing you such a one as may equal those Excellencies you write of, every way to answer the Praises you bestow, that so your Love and Writing may go parallel: But confessing my self not so qualified, I can only at present wish I answered the Idea you have too suddenly formed of me, and remain

Yours in all civil respect, *M. G.*

A Letter from a Gentleman to a Gentlewoman, in her Commendation.

Good Madam,

THe long and considerate Regard by which, in deep Contemplation, I have ey'd your rare and singular Vertues, joyned with so admirable Beauty and much-pleasing Condition grafted in your Person, hath moved me, among a number whom I am satisfied favour you earnestly, to love you, and thereupon humbly to lay my Self and Services at your Feet; and now, although I may happily seem in some Eyes the least, in worthiness of a number that pay

pay their Devotions at ſo fair a Shrine, yet may you vouchſafe in your retired Thoughts to account me with thoſe of higher eſteem in willingneſs to ſerve you; wherein, if a ſeiled and immovable Affection towards you; if fervent and aſſured Love, grounded on the undeceivable ſtay and prop of your Vertues; if continual, nay, rather, inexterminable Vows in all perpetuity addicted to your Service; if never-ceaſing and tormenting Grief, uncertainly carried by a hazardous Expectation, cloſed in the Circle of your gracious Conceipt, whether to bring to my Soul a ſweet Murmur of Life, or a ſevere Sentence of a preſent Death; may ought at all prevail either to move, entreat, ſue, ſollicit, or perſwade you, I then am the Man, who ſhrining in my inward Thoughts the Dignity of ſo worthy a Creature, and prizing in the deepeſt Imagination, though not to the utmoſt Value, the Eſtimate of ſo incomparable a Beauty, have reſolved, whil'ſt living, to honour you, and, the Days I have to live, never to ſerve other but you; and how unkindly ſevere ſoever you may prove, I will bleſs you in my dying Murmurs, when ſhort-departing breathing Breath eagerly catches at the fleeting Soul: But, in hopes of milder Uſage from ſo much Beauty and Vertue, expecting no worſe Acceptance than may ſeem anſwerable to ſo divine an Excellency, I remain

Your moſt paſſionate, loyal and perpetually devoted Servant, M. Q.

A Letter conſolatory to a Friend in his Sickneſs.

Moſt worthy Friend,

THE News of your Ilneſs caſt a damp upon my Spirits and clouded my uſual jovial Temper; as we have joyed together, ſo I cannot but be afflicted with you; our Friendſhip has joyned us with as

as ſtrict a Sympathy as that of Nature did *Hypocrate*
Twins: we muſt Weep together as well as Laugh to
gether; the Joy or Afflictions of the one are reci
procal to the other: As for my part, the taſte of a
Pleaſure is bitter to me when my Friend is in pain
and cannot reliſh the Sweets of them; however
Sickneſs and many other Afflictons being incident t
all the Sons of *Adam*, who were tinctured with th
Poiſon of Sin in his Tranſgreſſion, which entailed
World of Miſery on his Poſterity. Bear then wit
patience, as an epidemical thing that is common t
all: Conſider, when we were born, it was our Buſi
neſs to live in a troubleſom World for a while; as
Bubble dances upon the Surface of the diſturbe
Waters, and ſuddenly vaniſhes into Air and Fla
neſs, ſo Man is in an uncertain ſtate ſubject to mu
ta ion: Let, however, your Vertues be your exceed
ing Conſolation to bear up your Spirits in the Ago
nies of your Diſtemper; and diſpel the Fears o
of Death by the thoughts of having ſo lived, tha
you fear not to die: Compoſe your Mind to ſeriou
Meditations on laſting Joys; and that, being in
good Frame and Temper, will greatly aſſiſt yo
to overcome your bodily Infirmity. For your own
ſake and mine take Courage, and be not deject
ed; conſider how your Sighs and Groaning afflict
your Friend no leſs than your ſelf; mitigate them
then with a manly Fortitude, that I may find yo
chearful at my coming, to diſpel in ſome meaſur
the damp Clouds of Anxiety that hang on my Soul
and with all the haſte that Wings true Friendſhi
can give expect me. Till then the good Wiſhe
and earneſt Prayers of him ſhall not be wanting
who is

Your unalterable Friend in all Conditions, R.C

A Letter to a Lady much grieved for the impairing her Beauty by the Small-pox.

Dear Madam,

AMidſt my Joy for your Recovery, I cannot but be ſomewhat concerned to hear you afflict your ſelf, becauſe the inexorable Diſtemper has rudely ruffled ſo ſmooth and beautiful a Face, that dazled with a Pomp of winning Graces, by leaving its envious Marks a Memorial of its Conqueſt and Tyranny over ſo fair a Creature as your ſelf; however, let this comfort you, that it could not triumph over nor make ſpoil of the Beauties of your Mind, which are the moſt excellent Odornments of your Sex; they are only laſting, and defie all Accidents, even the Malice of Time, when the other are fading; as the Roſe, blowing freſh in the Morning, filled with Drops of Dew and caſting its Fragrance round to embalm the Air with ſweet Perfumes, till the rude ruffling Breath of Winds ſcatter its Leaves and loſe them in a Bed of Weeds; or as the Violet, that little purple Monarch of the Field, too early putting out its glowing Leaves to uſher in the Spring with Fragrancy, meeting with nipping Winds or Morning-Froſts, which make it languiſh, and, bowing its Head, wither away and loſe its Beauty. However, Madam, your Caſe is not thus, the Roſes and the Lillies, freſh blooming in your Cheeks, are ſo intermixed as makes you lovely ſtill in all Eyes but your own. Be contented then and happy in a more noble Beauty of the Mind: Which, that you may be, is the hearty Wiſh of,

Your Friend to ſerve you, A. B.

An affectionate Letter from a Sister to a Brother, perſwading his return.

Dear loving Brother,

CONſtrained by an unfeigned Affection which Nature as well as your Deſerts has firmly fixed in my Heart, I could no longer forbear to let you know the Trouble and Diſquiet for your Abſence which has put an end, or at leaſt much clouded and overcaſt the Gayneſs of my wonted lively airy Temper, and introduced a dusky Melancholly that dims and darkens my Spirits; affrighting Dreams too croud to interrupt my Slumbers, repreſenting Dangers to my drouſie Fancy and Imagination, which making a continual Impreſſion on my Memory, add Weight to the Load of my waking Thoughts, ſo that in vain I labour for Repoſe, which too palpably I find more and more flies from my Breaſt, and cannot be lured to return from its airy Progreſs and ſettle in its priſtine Abode, but by your returning to us in Health and Safety: Delay not then, leſt you give me cauſe to think you can hear how ſenſibly I am afflicted and remain unconcerned, to keep her on the torturing Rack of continued Diſquiets; who, in all true Love and cordial Affection, is, to the laſt gaſping Moment of Life,

Your affectionate and ever-loving Siſter, M. T.

A Letter to a Brother, diſſwading him from a dangerous Voyage.

Moſt beloved Brother,

HEaring of your Intention to Expoſe your Perſon to the many Hazards, Dangers and Difficulties of the treacherous Winds and rowling Billows of the devouring Ocean, as a Brother, having

by

by Proxſanguinity and other Ties of Nature and cordial Love and Affection, ſo near a Concernment in the Preſervation of your Life, Health and Conſideration of your Well-being, I could not in diſcharge of my Conſcience, as well as other Concerns incumbent on me, but write to you, endeavouring by all the Reaſon I can urge, to diſſwade you from ſo hazardous an Undertaking: Conſider your Tenderneſs and Inability to cope with and ſuſtain thoſe Hardſhips and Inconveniencies, which in the Fatigue of ſo long a Voyage are unavoidable; how many Rocks and Shoals on either hand threaten Death, whilſt the Sea in Storms blackens into frowning Terror, and the yawning Winds each Moment ſpread a winding Shroud before your Eyes; nay, even the unrumpled Waves, with a ſmooth inticing Flattery draw you on craggy Clifts, that lift their deſtroying Shoulder almoſt to the Surface of the Ocean, and, when leaſt feared or thought on, precipitate you into a Shipwrack, and, at beſt, you always have but a Plank between you and Eternity, which ſtarting lets in waiting Death to ſign your Paſsport for another World; and how prepared you may be for it in ſuch a Hurry and ſudden Surprize is hard to determine. Think you ſee the Ocean burning with Lightning, and amazing Thunders roaring round your Head; the Maſts carried by the Board, the Tackle rent and the leaky Veſſel left to the Mercy of the deaf boiſtrous Winds and pitileſs Surges: And, when you have well weighed theſe and innumerable other Dangers, I hope your hot and raſh Reſolves will be cooled and allayed; and that, being ruled by your Friends, who are your beſt advizers, you will wiſely prefer your Plenty and Eaſe at Home on Land, before the Hardſhips and Hazards of the waſtful Deep: Which is the cordial Wiſh and hearty Deſire of,

Your ever-loving Brother, L. C.

A Letter from a Mother to a Son, exhorting him to Temperance and a ſober chaſte Way of Living.

Dear Son,

THe Pains I underwent for you, and the Care I have taken in bringing you up, not to mention the great Coſt beſtowed in Education, ſhould methinks lay a ſtrict Obligation on you to hearken to my Advice above all others, conſidering you muſt needs be ſenſible a Mother's Admoniſhments can have no other tendency than to the Happineſs and Welfare of her Child: You are now arrived at thoſe Years that may well be termed Years of Diſcretion; be cauteous then in all your Ways and Actions, fixing your Mind on Vertue as its center; ſhun bad Company as you would fly the approach of ſome diſmal Ghoſt, that comes to terrifie and affright you; let not Wine inflame you to commit Folly, nor lewd Women, by their bewitching Inchantments lay Snares to intrap and bring you to Miſery and Diſgrace; let no Spot ſully your good Name, but in all things ſo wiſely demean your ſelf, that my Rejoycings may be dated with my Life, in having a Son whoſe Vertues may be an Ornament to his Family: But if my Advice be neglected and Vice get the upper-hand, then, clouded with Sorrow, I ſhall go down to my Grave; and fatal Misfortunes will, as a juſt Judgment of Heaven, purſue you to the gloomy Regions of the Duſt, to lye in oblivion without a Name or Memory. Ponder well what I have ſaid and keep to the right-hand, that you may be happy and ſhe have no cauſe at any time to repent of all that ſhe has done for you, who is

Your tender and loving Mother, E. B.

A Letter mandatory from a Maſter to his Servant.

William ———

MY abſence from Home, by Urgency and multiplicity of Buſineſs, I find will be longer than I expected, and ſeeing I can appoint no certain Day for my return, I command you to be vigilant and careful in my Affairs; and ſee, as I have intruſted you, that your Fellow-ſervants do behave themſelves as they ought, that their Diligence and Induſtry may redound to my Advantage and your Credit, in being careful in all Particulars to diſcharge your Truſt like a faithful Servant. I further lay my Commands on you, That you, upon receipt of this, give me a punctual Account how Things have ſucceeded ſince my departure; and in ſo doing you will much pleaſure him who is

Your kind and loving Maſter, A. M.

A Letter to a Chapman in the Country, to enquire of his Health and Affairs.

Mr. N. D.

HAving received no Letter from you in a conſiderable time, I looked on it neceſſary to write to you to be ſatisfied how Affairs ſtand with you as to your Health and Progreſs in Matters of Trade; hoping, however, that you are bleſſed with the former and find encouragement in the latter; for, aſſure your ſelf, nothing can be more pleaſing to me, who, without flattery, ſtyle my ſelf your real and cordial Friend to ſerve you ſo far forth as it lyes in my power with good Advice, if you at any time ſtand in need of it, or with ſuch Wares in my Way of Calling as you ſhall require: And ſo, in ex-

pectation of an Answer by the first Opportunity, I beg leave to subscribe my self,

Your Friend to serve you in all I may, P. K.

A Letter of proffered Assistance from one Friend to another.

Dear Friend,

I Should prove ungrateful and false to the Sacred Ties of Friendship, so strictly united in the Bond of an intire Affection, if, upon hearing you are fallen into some Streights, I should decline to offer you my Assistance, and, to the utmost of my Power, labour to redress what the frowning Stars, by a bad influence, have thrown upon your Head, expecting to overwhelm you in Oceans of Discontent: Take Courage therefore, and bear up against the Stream how violent soever it pushes or how rapid soever it may run; I will joyn Breasts with you to oppose its Force, and labour to stem the Torrent of your Adversities, whilst you take some Repose to refresh and recover your Strength: So that by our united Powers fear not to overcome those Difficulties that at present may seem insuperable; it shall not be long e'er I follow this forerunning Messenger, and then you shall not fail to find me, tho' now a-days few are so, a faithful Friend in adversity, who am ever

Yours to serve you in all I am able, P. C.

A Letter comminatory reproaching for a great Injury done in breach of Friendship.

Ingrateful Creature,

WIth what Face can you appear on Earth? With what Eyes can you view Heavens glorious Light, after so great a Violation of Faith and Friend-

Friendſhip, and not Bluſh to Death, or fear its Vengeance darting on you to Deſtruction! But tho' Heaven's Angers are ſlow to execute, think not you ſhall triumph in the Wrongs you have done me, or that they are, of all, to be ſupported; no, mine Eyes ſhall watch and haunt thee like thy evil Genius, till I have proſecuted what I have determined moſt unworthy. As thou art to breathe amongſt Men, triumph then in thy Miſchiefs and boaſt of the Injuries thou haſt done me, and when, by due deſert, I ſhall have paid thee what I reſolve on, I'll give thee leave to glory in my Spoils: But then, perhaps, 'twill be too late; Vengeance hangs o'er thy Head, inveloped in a teeming Cloud, and will not be long e'er it break upon thee to thy deſtruction; therefore the few Moments that are intermitted, rejoyce, if thy bad Conſcience and Senſe of Injuries done againſt the Laws of Reaſon and Humanity will ſuffer any Quiet to brood upon thy Soul. So, with full intention to do what I have purpoſed in my Mind, I remain, through the Senſe of my exceeding Injuries,

Your implacable and eternal Foe, C. I.

A Letter monitory from one injured to the Party that offered the Injury to expoſtulate with him.

Sir,

THo' I have cauſe grievouſly to complain in being ſo unaccountably injured by you, from whom I neither deſerved ſuch Uſage nor could in any manner expect it, having ever been induſtrious to do you all the Favours I was capable of heaping on you, I am yet apt to perſwade my ſelf the Wrongs you have done me were not maliciouſly deſigned, but rather Inadvertency; which favourable conſtruction I have hitherto continued on your behalf, and, in your vindication, notwithſtanding I have been ur-

ged by ſome, and not without reaſon, to believe the contrary: Wherefore, before I would judge raſhly, or paſs any ſentence to your detriment, I was willing to know from your ſelf, Whether you will ſtand by what is acted, to the prejudice of one who always reckoned himſelf among the number of your Friends; or ſhew, by a reluctancy, that you were precipitated into it? This is but reaſonable, and you ought in Honour and Conſcience to give me ſatisfaction herein, or your ſelf, like raſh *Alexander*, will cut in ſunder the Gordian-knot of Friendſhip between us, which cannot without ſuch violation be ſundred. So, in expectation of your Anſwer, ſuſpending my Opinion of what has paſſed, I am ſtill, tho' much injured,

Your Friend to ſerve you, D. K.

The Anſwer confeſſing a Fault.

Kind Sir,

NOt without Shame and Confuſion I have undertaken to anſwer your Letter, wherein I find you have ſo far outdone me in Generoſity, that I am puzled to find a Way to Expreſs my ſelf anſwerable to your Demerits: I, with much Sorrow and reluctancy of Mind, muſt, tho' late, own I have raſhly and in a paſſionate Heat done wrong to the beſt of Friends, and made my ſelf unworthy of thoſe many Favours I have received at your Hands. Meditating on which, in the firſt place, I cannot but admire your Goodneſs in ſo calmly Debating and Expoſtulating with a Man that juſtly deſerves your ſevereſt Anger and Reproof. In the next, I cannot but look with Abhorrence and Deteſtation on my Self and much worſe on my Actions; but if the unfeigned Sorrow of a returning Penitent cannot obliterate my Crimes, or a Publick Acknowledgment of the Injuries I have done, and taking Shame to my ſelf, cannot Expiate my Offences, allot me Penance;

and

and how ſevere ſoever it ſhall be I will cheerfully undergo it, as I have juſtly deſerved it: So, throwing my ſelf wholly on you, to be dealt with as you ſhall pleaſe, with Bluſhes I conclude at preſent to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

Sir, your undeſerving and unworthy Friend and Servant, *T. C.*

A Letter of Thankfulneſs from a Daughter to her Parents for her good Breeding.

Moſt honoured Father and Mother,

AS Duty and Obedience conſtrains me to make this humble and juſt Acknowledgment of your tender Care and Love towards me, ſo my Prayers and good Wiſhes ſhall ever attend you, and all my Endeavours be induſtriouſly employed to ſerve you; ſo that in ſome meaſure I may be able, or at leaſt ſhew my unfeigned Willingneſs to requite your Love and the Coſt you have beſtowed in Educating me, which I look on as a very great Happineſs in ſeaſoning my younger Years with variety of Underſtanding in what is moſt commendable in our Sex, which will undoubtedly render me acceptable in all Places on ſundry Occaſions; wherefore I am conſtrained to applaud that compelling Goodneſs in you by which you even obliged me to perſevere in what I had well begun, tho' then indeed, by reaſon of my Childiſhneſs, not well diſcerning the Advantages when matured, I ſhould reap thereby, I imputed it fooliſhly to your Severity and Rigour: Therefore let miſtaken Youth conſider, that in their tender Age, they, not knowing what is good and commendable, they ought to ſubmit to the maturer Judgments of their indulgent Parents, who watch over them for their good, and, with all tender Love and Compaſſion, are ſtudious for their Welfare, tho' perhaps their Eyes are not diſcerning enough to perceive it. But

to come nearer to my Acknowledgment, May ten thousand Blessings wait on you, my honoured Parents; may you enjoy Heaven after a long and prosperous Life on Earth, and there be crowned with all those Joys and Blessings that reward the Good and Just, whilst my Endeavours shall be to administer Comfort to you in your aged Years, ever submitting in all things to your Pleasure, resigning my self, in all the Conduct of my weighty Affairs, to be guided by you, and remain the whole course of my Life,

Your most obedient and dutiful Daughter, K. C.

A Letter to a young Man, upon the Death of his old Wife, from one of his Companions.

Honest Will,

I Protest it will be hard for you to imagine what various Whims and Fancies came crouding into my Head when I was informed by our old Crony *T. C.* that you sat Sniveling and Whining under the dismal Cypress and Yew, mourning and lamenting, I will not say tormenting or afflicting your self, lest I should seem to dissemble as well as your self. 'Tis true, you have lost a Wife; well, and what then? Why, truly, this is no such great matter; 'tis every Day one jolly Fellow's good Luck or other to be rid of such an Incumbrance: Ay, but may you reply, She was a good old Wife. O ho, was she so, so much better, 'tis the happier for her she's safely delivered out of this sinful World. Nay, let me give a Word or two of farther Consolation to ease the Agony of your Mind: Consider we are all mortal, and must die one time or other, and, ten to one, her time was come; and then who could help her giving you the slip, when she could stay no longer, to follow her departed Teeth, that were gone before her: Con-

sider

ſider ſhe dopp'd like mellow'd Fruit, which need no ſtormy Winds to ſhake them down. Then rouze up; pull off your diſſembling Mask, and turn your forced Lamentations to a jovial Song: But ſtay a little; now I think on't, this may be a Trick to get another rich Wife the ſooner; for ſay the Women, Poor Heart, what a pity is it ſo brisk a young Fellow ſhould mourn himſelf to death; is there no kind She that will ſlip into his Arms and comfort him? Nay, if this be the drift, then I cannot blame you; but be ſure diſſemble well, leſt they perceive it: For ſo they tell us the Crocadile one the Bank of the *Nilus* weeps over the Head of a ſlain Man, to draw others within his reach, that he may catch them. But now I conſider again, I think, if I miſtake not, I am come to harp upon the String that twangs your Grief: The Eſtate, I remember, expired with your Wife; truly that is a Loſs worth a few Tears. But hang it, all worldly things you know are tranſitory; Riches have Wings, and, being gone, are paſt recovery: Yet be not diſheartned, for there are a Harveſt of wanton old Women with Colts Teeth left behind. Rouze up then, and cheer your Spirits with a Bottle or two, and at 'em as faſt as you can; caſt your Net well and you cannot miſs a Covey of 'em; out of which pick the plumpeſt and fatteſt to ſupply what is departed from you. There are few of them but will ruin themſelves, Children and Grand-children for a luſty young Fellow, at any time between Terms. Make Hay then whilſt the Sun ſhines, whilſt you retain the Reputation of a brisk rich Widower; and few know but you are as ſolvent as ever. This will be a mighty backing to you, if your Back was feebler than it is. So, in hopes you will take my cordial Advice and creep out of your Cloiſter to meet the old Gang at the uſual time and place to receive further Inſtructions relating to the Premiſſes, I remain

Your true Battle-Friend to ſerve you, K. J.

Proper Directions for Letters, ſuitable to the Degrees and Quality of Perſons of all Ranks, where any thing of Niceneſs is required.

IN directing your Letters you muſt be very wary, for a little miſtake may give diſguſt and ſpoil all, eſpecially with thoſe of the higher Rank; therefore, for your better Information, I ſhall ſet down the Titles of Honour in their Degrees.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty: or, *To the Sacred Majeſty of* William *the Third.*
To his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Denmark.
To her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Denmark.
To his Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter.
To his Grace the Duke of L.
To her Grace the Dutcheſs of L.
To the Right Honourable the Marqueſs of W.
To the Right Honourable the Marchioneſs of W.
To the Right Honourable the Earl of R.
To the Right Honourable the Counteſs of R.
To the Right Honourable Viſcount M.
To the Right Honourable Viſcounteſs M.
To the Right Honourable the Lord C. *Baron of* D.
To the Lady C. *Baronneſs of* D.
To the Right Worſhipful Sir T. D. *Knight and Baronet.*
To the Right Worſhipful Lady T. D.
To the Worſhipful Sir P. C. *Knight.*
To the Worſhipful Lady P. C.
To the Worſhipful M. G. *Eſq;.*
To his Grace the Lord Arch-biſhop of C.
To his Grace the Lord Arch-biſhop of Y.

And frequently the Style of Direction to the two latter is,

To the moſt Reverend Father in God.

And to other Biſhops,

To the right Reverend Father in God, J. C. *Lord Biſhop of* B.

To

To the inferiour Clergy, *Reverend Doctor:* And, others, not having commenced Doctor in Divinity according to their Degrees, as, *Reverend Sir*, &c. Noble-mens Sons, by their Birth, claim the Style of *Honourable.*

Note, That all Embaſſadors have the Style of *Excellency* given them during their Embaſſy; ſo likewiſe the Lord-Lieutenant or Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*; the General of an Army has the like. All Privy-Councellors, if they be not Peers, are ſtyled *Right Honourable.* The Lord Treaſurer, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keepers of the Great-Seal and of the Privy-Seal, the Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, the Lord High-Chamberlain of *England* and the Steward of the King's Houſhold, if they be not dignified as Peers, are by virtue of their Places ſtyled *Right Honourable.*

The Lord Mayor of *London*, during his Mayoralty, claims the ſtyle of *Right Honourable*; the Aldermen *Right Worſhipful*, and ſo the Sheriffs during their Offices. The Mayors of all Corporations are ſtyled *Worſhipful*, and may claim the Title of Eſquires after their Mayoralties are expired.

As for Perſons of other Ranks, as Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, *To the worthy Mr.* P. C. *To Mr.* P. C. *To the worthy Gentlewoman* A. D. *To Mrs.* A. D. or as your Reſpect and Diſcretion leads you. And to others their Names and the Places of Abode; or you may dignifie them with Maſter or Miſtreſs, according as your Humour ſuits you; being careful in all reſpects to write fair without Blots; for that will be taken for a careleſs Neglect or Diſreſpect of the Party you write to.

As for folding up Letters, every one takes his Humour, therefore it will ſignifie little to me to direct them in it; but obſerve to do it neat, and let your Wax or Wafer be fixed on gentiely, without blurring or ſpattering; ſo that your well Indi-

ting

ting may not be reflected on by Careleſneſs or Neglect in any Point, but in every thing be circumſpect and cauteous to pleaſe, that you may have your Expectations anſwered.

Directions how to Superſcribe Letters ſuitable to the Qualities and Degrees of all Ranks of Perſons from the higheſt to the loweſt.

AFter Examples of Letters, ſeeing many are ignorant in this Affair, it will be convenient to tell them how they ſhall Superſcribe their Letters, according to the Dignity or Degree of the Perſons they are written to; and, by the way, as the Quality or Ingenuity of the Perſon is, ſo the Top-ſtyle muſt be proportioned in Title or Quality; and for to write to an ingenious Perſon in a mean paltry Style can never be taking: And to write to an unlearned and mean Perſon in a high-flown rhetorical Style, will puzzle him or her, or be looked upon as ridiculous, if not offenſive, as being taken for Banter rather than a true Meaning of your Intention, and often Obſtructs an Anſwer and therein fruſtrates your Expectation.

Superſcriptions on the Tops of Letters on the inſide, *&c.*

To the King.] *Sir, Sacred Sir, Dread Sir, Liege Lord:* or, *May it pleaſe your Majeſty:* or, *To his moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

To the Prince.] *Sir:* or, *May it pleaſe your Royal Higneſs:* or, *To his Royal Highneſs.*

To the Princeſs.] *Madam:* or, *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs:* or, *To her Royal Highneſs.*

To

To a Duke.] *Most High, Noble and Potent Prince:* or, *My Lord, may it please your Grace.*

To a Dutchess.] *Madam:* or, *May it please your Grace.*

To a Marquess.] *My Lord:* or, *May it please your Lordship.*

To a Marchioness.] *Madam:* or, *May it please your Ladiship.*

To an Earl.] *My Lord:* or, *Right Honourable.*

To a Countess.] *Madam:* or, *Right Honourable.*

The same to a Vicount or Vicountess.

To a Baron.] *My Lord:* or, *May it please your Lordship.*

To a Knight Baronet or Knight.] *Sir:* or *Right Worshipful.*

To their Ladies.] *Madam:* or, *May it please your Ladiship.*

To an Esquire.] *May it please your Worship:* or, *Sir, may it please you.*

And to those of a lower Rank write their Christian and Surnames on the top of the Letter only, and so proceed to your Matter and Purpose intended, as in the Examples you are directed.

Subscriptions, or taking a Complemental Leave at the Bottom of the Letter, &c. Also the Explanation of Abbreviation many times met with in Print and Writing.

To the King.] *Your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient Subject,* T. C.

To the Prince or Princess.] *Your Royal Highnesses most dutiful and obedient Servant to command,* A. P.

To a Duke.] *Your Grace's humble Servant to command,* M. G.

To a Marquess.] *Your Honour's most obliged Servant,* L. C.

And

And this last may serve for a Marquess, Earl, Viscount or Baron and for their Ladies.] *Your Ladyship's* [or *Honour's,*] *most obliged,* [or *humble,*] *Servant,* R. D.

To a Knight Baronet or Knight.] *Your Worship's humble Servant to command,* &c. or, *Sir, I am your most obliged Servant,* T. C.

To an Esquire.] *Sir, I am your Worship's most humble Servant to command,* A. B.

To the Gentry of either Sex.] *Sir,* [or *Madam,*] *I am your most humble and devoted Servant,* J. J.

To those of a lower Degree.] *I remain your loving Friend* [or, *Yours to serve you*] *in all respects,* P. D.

And as you see occasion you may vary; as, *I am your Friend and Servant. Yours to oblige you in all respects. Eternally yours. Yours to command. Your faithful Friend till Death. Yours in all bounden Duty. Yours in all Fidelity. Yours to serve you in obedience to your Commands.* And so you may vary as the Subject requires, or according to the Merit of the Person you write to.

Now, seeing in many Prints and Writings you may chance to meet with Abbreviations in Words and Sentences, I shall explain what is pertinent to our purpose.

&c. & cæ'era, or so forth, or the rest; *i. e. id est,* that is; *E. g. Exempli gratia,* for Examples sake; *q. quasi,* as if it were; *viz. videlicet,* that is to say; *Anno Dom.* the Year of our Lord; *per Ann.* by the Year; *per Cent* by the Hundred; *sc. scilicet,* to wit; *A. M.* stands for Master of Arts; *D. D.* for Doctor in Divinity; *M. S.* for Manuscript or Books in Writing; *S. T. D.* Sacred Doctor in Theology; *S. T. P.* Sacred Theology Professor; *Qu.* for Question; *Obj.* for Objection, *&c.*

Curious Rules and Directions to Write or Indite any Letters, tho' of various kinds, and what else is proper to be considered in them.

READER, That you may the better know how to Indite Letters, not having a particular Precedent by you, I ſhall lay down ſome brief Rules and Directions that may be very uſeful in Particulars and Generals and be very helpful to the younger ſort.

If you write to one to proffer Aſſiſtance, direct it not to thoſe you are conſcious ſtand not in need of any, leſt it be looked upon as Vain-glory, without Intention to perform it, did a real Cauſe require your Endeavours and Help, or as an Affront to the Party. In theſe Letters of Aſſiſtance you may inſinuate your extraordinary Affliction and Senſe of the Party's Sufferings, and how much you are willing and ready at all times, if deſired, to uſe your utmoſt Diligence and ſpare no Pains, Coſt or Labour, as the nature of the thing requires, to contribute towards his Relief, profeſſing your Zeal to ſerve and ſtand by him, or her, as a true and unſhaken Friend in the Adverſity befallen, or as the Matter requires.

In Letters of Conſolation uſe all your Reaſons and Arguments of adminiſtring Comfort, pointed at the Center of the Sorrow and Dejection, and ſhew how much you bear a part in it: Yet, ſince Afflictions ſpring out of the Duſt, we ought to look on them as ſent from God to humble us for our good; and that all Sorrow, but Godly Sorrow, is hurtful to Nature and can avail nothing. Then add your Diſſwaſions from it, mixed with Comforts and Conſolations, as the Nature of the Cauſe or Thing requiſite is to be handled in this Affair.

Let-

Letters of Thanks or Excuſe, of not being capable to make ſuitable Returns for Benefits received, muſt be written in an obliging and acknowledging Style, magnifying the Party's Worth and Goodneſs, promiſing all that lyes in your weak performance, to recompence ſuch weighty Favours, proceeding meerly from his condeſcending Goodneſs towards you, and not any Merit of your own that could move him to it, ſpeaking humbly of your ſelf, *&c.*

A Letter Congratulatory, is to Rejoyce with your Friend upon any real Advantage accruing to him, in his Recovery from Sickneſs, Eſcape of Danger, Proſperity in Affairs, coming to an Eſtate, happy Marriage, or the like; and in this you ought to dreſs your real Joy.

Letters Reprobatory, or of Reproof, is to ſhew the Party offending, with gentleneſs, the Faults he or ſhe has committed, either commiſſive or omiſſive, and make the Party ſenſible of the hainouſneſs of it, that he may be ſhamed into an acknowledgment, and repair, as much as in him lies, the Dammage done, and be careful not to offend for the future.

Letters Excuſatory, are written to Excuſe any Fault done, or Neglect of Friendſhip, or upon any other Account where an Excuſe is wanting, which muſt be tempered with Softneſs, Sorrow and Submiſſion, to gain upon the good Nature of the Party to whom you write and gain a favourable Opinion, *&c.*

Letters Accuſatory: Theſe you ought to conſider very nicely, and lay no more to the Charge of the Party you accuſe with Faults or Ingratitude, Unkindneſs, Neglect, Pride, Diſdain, or any Vice, than what you are ſatisfied you can make good, if occaſion require it: And, unleſs it be on the account of ſome notorious Crime, breach of Truſt, or the like, deal gently in your Expreſſions, and be not too vehement, leſt inſtead of its being well taken, it be conſtrued to be Prejudice and Malice; if any harſh

Words

Words muſt be inſerted, ſmooth them with more temperate ones, and ſo bring it off as gently as may be, that Truth may be more viſible than Anger in it.

Letters of Council or Advice muſt be ſuited with Matter according as the Occaſion requires, and then proceed gravely and ſoberly to deliver your Opinion and good Advice, ſtrengthening all with Reaſon and weighty Arguments, againſt which there can be no proper Objections. But in this Caſe conſider to whom you give the Advice, leſt being to thoſe far more underſtanding than your ſelf, or in Matters wherein you are not skilled, it prove more troubleſom than acceptable, and you be looked upon a forward Perſon and a medler in things you underſtand not, unleſs in Caſes where your Council or Advice be really deſir'd, and then you may give it as far as you perceive it is proper.

Letters of Recommendation are ſent to affirm your Knowledge or Belief of the Truth and Honeſty of Perſons you would recommend, in caſe of Truſt, Marriage, Service, or being capable to manage Buſineſs; and, as far as you know, recommend him or her for honeſt, truſty and of a good Temper, fit and ſuitable for the Family, in reſpect to the Quality or Degree of it: So that what you write may be found to anſwer the Party in all reſpects; for in caſe you do it on bare truſt, without any certain knowledge of your own, inſtead of doing your ſelf a kindneſs you may chance to fall under diſgrace and obloquy.

Letters Mandatory are ſuch as are to be directed to thoſe you have a Power over, commanding him or her to obey your Injunctions, but not with any Harſhneſs or Threatnings, unleſs in extraordinary Caſes. And here you are to forbear any Complement, becauſe it is preſumed you write to one much your inferiour, whom you have a right to

lay

lay your Commands on; and, if the Occaſion require it, you are to give no reaſon for laying ſuch an Injunction, for they are to obey it implicitly, without reaſoning if the thing be lawful and in their power to do.

Letters Exhortatory are ſuch as exhort the Parties written to to avoid Dangers they are likely to fall into, with the Means and Methods you think fit to advertize them how they may eſcape it; or to exhort them to leave lewd and deſtructive Company, that willl bring them to ruine in the end; or from any Vice or ill Habit or Cuſtom: But it muſt be done with Mildneſs, and not too much touching on the tender part, leſt, inſtead of accepting your Advice as done out of Friendſhip, it be taken for Malice or a ſour moroſe Temper, envying them thoſe Pleaſures they moſt delight in, becauſe perhaps they may conclude you either not capable of them or paſt reliſhing them.

Letters of Remonſtrance are ſuch as ſet a Glaſs before the Face of the Perſon that has injured us, to let him or her ſee the deformity of the Injury, that ſo they may be angry with themſelves and aſhamed of what has been done to the prejudice of their Friend; which is the eaſieſt way of reclaiming and gaining an acknowledgment of Faults without offence: Do this alſo in mild Terms, for if the Party be exaſperated, by preſſing on him too far, it may raiſe ſuch an Anger as may ſo far blind him not to ſee his Folly.

Letters of Viſit are properly called Familiar Letters from one Friend to another, either to excuſe long Abſence, or to ſet a Time to come and pay Reſpects by way of viſit: And when in this Caſe you make an Excuſe you muſt alledge ſome important Cauſe of Hindrance, as Sickneſs, bad Weather, important or unavoidable Buſineſs, that could not be ſooner diſpatched.

Let-

Letters of Buſineſs are very various, and in them, after beginning with ſuitable Complements or Reſpects, as the Party's Degree or Quality is to whom you write, come to the Matter deſigned, as the proper Subject of your Writing; and conclude to ſubſcribe as you think fit out of the many Examples of Letters I have ſet before you.

Mixed Letters are ſuch as carry many things in brevity of different Subjects, varying in particulars; as, of Love, News, Buſineſs, Recommendation, Praiſe of the Party you write to, and ſuch like, too tedious here to enumerate, becauſe it cannot be imagined I can dive into every one's Thought or Fancy what they intend in ſuch Caſes; however, let all be to the purpoſe, as conciſe as may be, without much Preamble, for Brevity is the Life and Soul of Writing, where in a little much is couched.

As for Anſwers to Letters, they muſt be Reſponſes to the Subject-matter communicated by the ſender, but moderate and modeſt in all reſpects, unleſs in ſome extraordinary Caſe where a rough Anſwer is requiſit: And by this Method all others may be conſidered.

Some Directions in order to the true placing of Capital Letters, for the Grace and Ornament of Writing Epiſtles and other Things, to diſtinguiſh Emphatical Words or Sentences, &c.

HAving ſpoken as to many uſeful things by the way already, it now remains, and may not be taken as foreign to the Subject, that I give a brief Account of placing Capital Letters for the Grace and Ornament of Writing, for want of the knowledge of which diſplacing much of the Credit of the Writing is loſt tho' in never ſo fair a Hand or tolerable Style.

I.

1. In Verſe every Line muſt begin with a Capital though it be not at a Full-point or begin not with an emphatical or very ſignificant Word.

2. At every Full-point or beginning of a Sentence or Break a Capital is required, that is where the full Senſe ends and other full Senſe begins.

3. The Names of Men and Women, Towns, Rivers, Trees, and the Names of all other things properly require Capitals, as being Words more remarkable than others; GOD and KING, for the Veneration and Honour due to thoſe Words, are capitalled; Numbers, Trades, Crafts and Appellations, require Capitals; Days and Months the ſame, as having proper Names.

4. Where there is any Sentence more remarkable than another, pointing at ſomething extraordinary, though it carries not the full Senſe with it, but requires the Subſequents to render it perfect, though it be not immediately after a Full-point, grace the firſt Word with a Capital Letter, though the Word be but a bare Prepoſition, Pronoun or Adverb: And in ſo ſetting off, as I ſaid, your Writing will appear with a better Luſtre and be more taking; for placing Capitals where they ought not to be, and leaving them wanting where they ought to be, betrays either a careleſs Neglect or Ignorance: And where you have a reſpect to the Perſon you write to, you ought to omit no Care and Pains to do it in the beſt manner that it may be moſt pleaſing.

The Vulgar useful Numerical Figures compared with the Literal Numerical Figures, and placed in order, from One to a Million or 1000000, very useful for writing or reading Authors.

BEcause Literal Numbers, ancienter than any other, have been puzling to many now-a-days, as being odly placed, and yet used in many eminent Writings and in many modern Prints, I shall set them down here compared with the Vulgar or usual Figures.

1. I. One.
2. II. Two.
3. III. Three.
4 IV. Four.
5. V. Five.
6. VI. Six.
7. VII. Seven.
8. VIII. Eight.
9. IX. Nine.
10. X. Ten.
11. XI. Eleven.
12. XII. Twelve.
13. XIII. Thirteen.
14. XIV. Fourteen.
15. XV. Fifteen.
16. XVI. Sixteen.
17. XVII. Seventeen.
18. XVIII. Eighteen.
19. XIX. Nineteen.
20. XX. Twenty.
25. XXV. Twenty five.
30. XXX. Thirty.
40. XL. Forty.
50. L. Fifty.
60. LX. Sixty.
70. LXX. Seventy.
80. LXXX. Eighty.
90 XC. Ninety.
100. C. One hundred.
110. CX. One hundred and ten.
120. CXX. One hundred and twenty.
130. CXXX. One hundred and thirty.
140. CXL. One hundred and forty.
150. CL. One hundred and fifty.
160. CLX. One hundred and Sixty.
170. CLXX. One hundred and seventy.
180. CLXXX. One hun- and eighty.
190. CXC. One hundred and ninety.
200. CC. Two hundred.
500. D or Ↄ. Five hundred.

1000.

1000. M or CIↃ. One thousand.

5000. IↃↃ. Five thousand.

10000. CCIↃↃ. Ten thousand.

50000. IↃↃↃ. Fifty thousand.

100000. CCCIↃↃↃ. A hundred thousand.

500000. IↃↃↃↃ. Five hundred thousand.

1000000. CCCCIↃↃↃↃ. Ten hundred thousand or a Million.

And so, according to this Rule, you may proceed as far as any useful Number requires.

The Date of the Year 1699. M DC XC IX.

And so, by taking suitable Directions by these Literal Numeral Figures, you may continue the Date of the Year, or any other Date or Number for ever, it looking more graceful than shorter Figures, and is more adapted to the use of the Ancients in all respects, as you will find in turning over many learned Works, exemplifying the same.

Some useful Directions for the exact Pointing or Stopping in Letters or other Writing, very necessary in reading Prints, &c. and framing a true Sense of Words in all respects.

TRue Pointing is held very necessary in Writing and Print, without which the Sense many times appears unintelligible, or the Meaning of the Words may be controverted or mistaken; therefore I have thought fit, for the Directions of many who are strangers to them in their Writing, to deliniate them.

The principal in use are the six following, though there are many others, which I shall also set down in their proper places, *viz.*

1.

1. A Comma thus----,
2. A Semicolon------;
3. A Colon———— :

4. A Full-point--------.
5. Interrogation----- ?
6. Admiration--------!

A Comma [,] is a little Breathing or Pauſe frequently uſed for the Smoothneſs of the Style, as in theſe Verſes:

If thou wouldſt have me ſtill Love on,
With all the Flames I firſt begun,
Then you muſt ſtill as ſcornful be,
For if you once but Love like me, &c.

A Semicolon [;] carries more ſtreſs than the former, as to the Pauſe and Senſe, and is a middle Point between the Comma and the Colon, though not of any old ſtanding; for the Ancients uſed it not, except in exclamatory or interrogatory Sentences. The Example,

Thou ſcorn'ſt the Stage, where Poets, now-a-days,
Write their own Characters in Baudy Plays;

A Colon [:] is properly uſed when the Sentence is not fully ended; though the Senſe be well enough and fully underſtood yet there remains ſomething more, as in theſe Verſes:

Like thy Lucretia's *World my Rhymes advance,*
No artful Structure, but the Work of Chance:

A Full-point or Period [.] gives the full Senſe and always concludes the Sentence, there being no further Explanation required: As in example,

How quickly are ſond Love's Pleaſures gone?
How ſoon are all its mighty Triumphs done?

In

In vain, alas! do we the Banquet taſt,
Whoſe Sweet's as ſwift as Thought are paſt.

An Interrogation [?] is the demand of a Queſtion, and uſually placed at the end of a Sentence, whereby the Matter is underſtood; but an Anſwer is required to make it more properly compleat: As in example,

Tell me (curſt Jilt) the reaſon why? tell me why,
One ſhould the Pleaſure ſell, another buy?
Why ſhould the luſcious Sweets of Venus *be*
To you a Profit, and a Loſs to me?

An Admiration [!] is a Point to be placed when any thing on a ſudden cauſes a Wonderment for Exclamation, as ſtarting, or ſuiden erecting the Hands in Joy or Extaſie, ſometimes by way of Horror or Deteſtation: As for example,

Surpriz'd I was; Ah, lovely Maid, ſaid I,
So great a ſtranger, and yet dwell ſo nigh!

There are thirteen other Points or Notes, though not ſo frequently uſed, yet being ſignificant in Writing or Reading, I ſhall place them in due order.

An Aſteriſm (*). This ſmall Star is uſed when any Hiſtory or Sentence is alluded to, proper to be compared with another.

An Obeliſk (†), vulgarly called a Dagger, is commonly placed to refer from the Subſtance to the Matter in the Margin, noting the ſignification of the Word as agreeing in various Languages.

A Hyphen (-) is that which makes a Connexion of the Antecedent to the Relative, as Burnt-ſacrifice; or it properly joyns a Word divided one part at the end and the other at the beginning of a Line, when it is forced to be divided, there not being room for it to come in.

A

A Caret (ʌ) is to mark where a Word interlined ſhould come into the right place to make the Senſe true.

A Quotation (❡) is placed where any Paragraph or part of Hiſtory, *&c.* is borrowed from another in the ſame words without alteration.

A Separation (--) the ſame nature as a Hyphen in directing to joyn a word part in one Line and part in another.

An Apoſtrophe (') is moſtly of uſe in Poetry, cutting a Word ſhort to make the Verſe run ſmooth.

A Parentheſis ( ) is that which incloſes a Sentence where the Senſe is good without it, but that crouding in between makes it more full and ſignificant.

A Crotchet [ ] little differs in its ſignification from the foregoing, uſed in the pointing out a Word of extraordinary ſignification, and ſometimes whole Sentences more remarkable than others, and often to explain the meaning after a Parentheſis.

Paralels (‖) take place to compare the agreeableneſs of Words or Texts in their ſignification, or Words of different Languages bearing the ſame conſtruction.

A Section (§) is the dividing or cutting a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe into many parts.

A Paragraph (¶) is placed where there is an entire Story that wants nothing to be joyned to it to give the true Relation of the Matter or Narration.

And theſe Points and Notes are ſo uſeful that being omitted many great Miſtakes are made in wrong Conſtructions of the true Meaning of the Senſe as intended or otherways puzling the Reader.

Tropes and Figures in Scheme of Rhetorick or Oratory, by which means we are enabled to Expreſs our ſelves in quaint and eloquent Ways and Methods.

NOw, to write like an Orator, or ſo ſpeak that Flowers of Rhetorick may be mixed with your Diſcourſe, gracefully to ſet it off, it will not be amiſs, becauſe they are ſcattered through the whole Series of the foregoing Letters, to give the Reader a Proſpect of Figures in Rhetorick divided into Trope and Scheme, with what they aim at, to enable a more graceful and pleaſing Way of Writing and Speaking.

And, firſt, a Figure is divided into Trope and Scheme: A Trope is as much as to ſay a variation of a Word or Sentence from the proper and apt ſignification unto another near unto it, ſometimes for Pleaſure and other times for Ornaments-ſake; and there are Tropes of Words and Tropes of Sentences.

A Scheme is a certain new kind of Form of Writing and Speaking, and, for the excellency thereof, is called the Ornament, Light and Colour of Rhetorical Speech.

Between Trope and Scheme the difference is, that the Trope changeth the ſignification, as in the words, *O ye generation of Vipers*; not that the Men are of the Vipers breed, but figuratively termed Homicides of their own Iſſue or Anceſtors. as the young Vipers eat their way out of the Belly that breeds them, and, by gaining their Lives, give their breeders Death.

The Scheme hath no change of ſignification, but retaineth the expreſs meaning, as in example:

Say, Muſe, the cauſe what God prophan'd, or why
Heav'ns Queen incens'd one ſam'd for Piety,
Did to ſuch Toils and Dangers great compel;
What can in Heavenly Minds ſuch Paſſions dwell?

Whereas

Whereas Anger is indeed only a Humane Paſſion, yet, without alteration, is here, by *Virgil* in his *Æneis*, alotted to the Heavenly Powers: They are ſeverally divided into many Parts or Figures, and make a various Harmony in Rhetorical Expreſſions; and indeed few ſpeak much but ſome ſignificantly fall in, though the Party ſpeaking is ignorant of it for the moſt part; as to ſay, *We ſee well*, when we mean, *We underſtand well*, is a Metaphor in Trope; or to ſay, *Bow the Wythe whilſt it is green*, meaning, *To correct ſtubborn Children whilſt young*, is allegorically ſpoken, ſignifying one thing by another in Trope.

Of Schemes there are two ſorts, *viz.* Grammatical and Rhetorical; Grammatical are alſo divided into two parts, *viz.* Orthographical, pertaining chiefly to Poeſie, and ſyntaxically applied to Rhetorical Expreſſions in Proſe, and chiefly in Grammatical Phraſes, as in an *Apoſiopheſis*, which is a Figure in Scheme. It is to be obſerved, that when paſſing by to another Matter we ſtop our Speech on a ſudden, as it were, in an interruption or diſcontinued Mood; as to ſay, *Are theſe the Practices you take in hand? Be theſe your Devices? Hath your Courage endeavoured ſo mighty Effects? But I will firſt tame your Courſes, and for the reſidue, I will hold you in ſo bridled, that my ſelf will warrant you henceforth from any further ſuch like Proceedings.*

Again, In an *Anaphora* or *Repetitio*, where in Rhetorical Schemes in one word we make ſundry beginnings; as to ſay, *Learning brings us to Knowledge. Learning maketh Wiſe. Learning leadeth us to Vertue. Learning is the only ſubſtantial Prop and Guide of Man's Life.*

An *Apanal pſis* is a Figure attributed to Poeſie, and is when with one and the ſelf-ſame word we do begin and finiſh a Sentence, *viz.*

Much ask'd of Priam's *State, of* Hector *much.*

An *Antiſtrophe* takes place where many Members are drawn to end with one and the ſame words; as, *We have our Felicity of Vertue; Our Hope and Expectation of Vertue.* Or thus, *Men by their Errors are reclaimed by Love, reclaimed by Hope, reclaimed by Fear.*

A *Pardonaſis* or *Digreſſio*, is that Figure that makes a Speech beſides the Matter in preſent handling; as to ſay, *But here let me remember to you ſomething of the Deſerts and eternized Memory of your eternized and moſt vertuous Parents.*

And ſo in theſe and ſuch like Figures riſing in Alt, and then declining by degrees into a ſoft Cadence, the Harmony of Words is framed. And briefly, to conclude this Head, without conſideration to Figures of theſe and the like kinds, a curious Style in Poeſie or Proſe cannot be well ſet off to take the Fancy and ſtrike on the Imagination with Pleaſure and Delectation.

Days of ſending Poſt-Letters to divers Parts.

ON *Mondays* to *Italy*, *Spain*, *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Sweedland*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On *Tueſdays* to *Holland*, *Germany*, *Sweedland*, *Denmark*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and all Parts of *England* and *Wales*.

On *Wedneſdays* to all Parts of *Kent* and the *Downs*.

On *Thurſday* to *Spain*, *Italy*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

On *Fridays* to *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Sweedland*, *Denmark*, *Holland*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On *Saturdays* to all Parts of *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; and Letters are returned certainly every *Monday*, *Wedneſday* and *Friday*, from all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*; from *Wales* every *Monday* and

and *Friday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every Day; but from Parts beyond the Sea more uncertain, by reaſon the Winds often hinder them.

The Carriage of every ſingle Letter, not exceeding one Sheet, to or from any Place, not exceeding 80 Miles is 2 *d.* double 4 *d.* not exceeding two Sheets. The like Carriage of every Pacquet of Letters, proportionable to theſe Rates. The like Carriage of Writs, Deeds, and other things, for every Ounce 8 *d.*; and for every Letter above 80 Miles, 3 *d.* and the like Carriage of every double Letter, 6 *d.* and after theſe Rates for all Pacquets of Letters; and the like Carriage of every other Pacquet, for every Ounce 12 *d.* A ſingle Letter is conveyed to *Dublin* in *Ireland* for 6 *d.* double 1 *s.* and an Ounce of Letters 12 *d.*: A ſingle Letter to *Berwick* upon *Tweed* is 3 *d.* a double 6 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.* And this for the greater advantage of Speed, as the Buſineſs may require, is done in ſo ſhort a time, by riding Day and Night, that, if Floods or violent Rains hinder not, the Poſt in 24 Hours goes 120 Miles, and an Anſwer in five Days may be had, if there be no delay.

As for riding Poſt, 3 *d.* a Mile for every *Engliſh* Mile is the due, and 4 *d.* a Stage for the Poſt's guiding or conducting. As for Foreign Letters, the Merchants eaſily know the Prizes; but for the conveniency of others leſs knowing, I ſhall ſet them down in order, that nothing material may be omitted in this Uſeful Book.

The Prizes of Foreign Poſt-Letters out of England.

THE Carriage of every ſingle Letter from *Berwick* on *Tweed* unto any Place within 40 Miles diſtance 2 *d.* double 4 *d.* and after the rate for every Paquet of Letters.

The Carriage for every other Paquet for every Ounce 8 *d.*

The Carriage for every ſingle Letter more than 40 Miles 4 *d.* for every double Letter 8 *d.* and after the Rate for every Paquet of Letters.

The like Carriage for things of greater Bulk by the Ounce, 1 *s.*

The Carriage of every ſingle Letter from *Dublin* in *Ireland* 40 Miles diſtance, or from any Place within the like diſtance to *Dublin* 2 *d.* a double Letter the like 4 *d.* and ſo after the rate for every greater Paquet of Letters; the like Carriage for every other Paquet; the Ounce 8 *d.*

The Carriage of every ſingle Letter a greater diſtance than 40 Miles 4 *d.* and the like Carriage for every double Letter 8 *d.* and after theſe Rates for every Paquet of Letters, and by the Ounce 1 *s.*

The Carriage of Letters out of his Majeſty's Dominions.

Cologn, *Hamburgh*, *Frankfort*, Carriage paid; at *Antwerp* ſingle 8 *d.* double 1 *s.* 4 *d.* treble 2 *s.* the Ounce 2 *s.*

New-haven, *Morlax*, St. *Malloes*, *Cane*, the Carriage paid; to *Roan* is for a ſingle Letter 6 *d.* double 1 *s.* treble 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Venice, *Leghorn*, *Genoua*, *Naples*, *Rome*, *Meſſina*, and all other Parts of *Italy*, by the way of *Venice*, *Frankt pro Mantua*, ſingle 9 *d.* double 1 *s.* 6 *d.* treble 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the Ounce 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Conſtantinople, *Mercelia*, *Smyrna*, *Alepp*, and all parts of *Turkey*, Carriage paid at *Mercelia*; ſingle 1 *s.* double 2 *s.* three quarters of an Ounce, 2 *s.* 9 *d.* an Ounce 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

And Letters brought from the ſaid Places to *England* ſingle 8 *d.* double 1 *s.* 4 *d.* treble 2 *s.* by the Ounce 2 *s.*

The Carriage of Letters brought into England *from*

Calice, *Diep*, *Bulloign*, *Amiens*, *Abbeville*, St. *Omer's*, and *Monterel* ſingle 4 *d.* double 8 *d.* treble 1 *s.* the Ounce 1 *s.*

Roan

Roan ſingle 6 *d.* double 1 *s.* treble 1 *s.* 6 *d.* the Ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Genoua, *Leghorn*, *Rome*, and other Parts of *Italy*, by the way of *Lyons*, *Franck pro Lyons*, ſingle 1 *s.* double 2 *s.* three quarters of an Ounce 2 *s.* 9 *d.* an Ounce 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

The Carriage of Letters outward.

To *Bourdeaux*, *Rochel*, *Nantz*, *Bayonne*, *Orleance*, *Tours*, and Places of like diſtance in *France*, Carriage paid at *Paris*, ſingle 9 *d.* double 1 *s.* 6 *d.* treble 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the Ounce 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Letters brought from theſe Places to England.

Single 1 *s.* double 2 *s.* three quarters of an Ounce 3 *s.* an Ounce 4 *s.*

The Carriage of Letters outward.

To *Noremberg*, *Bremen*, *Dantzwick*, *Leipſwick*, *Lubeck*, and Places of the like diſtance, Carriage paid at *Hamburgh*, ſingle 1 *s.* double 2 *s.* three quarters of an Ounce 3 *s.* an Ounce 4 *s.*

To *Paris* ſingle 9 *d.* double 1 *s.* 6 *d.* treble 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the Ounce 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

To *Denmark*, *Oſtend*, *Ipres*, *Liſle*, *Ghent*, *Cambray*, *Bruges*, *Bruxelles*, *Antwerp*, and all other Parts of *Flanders*; *Sluce*, *Middleburg*, *Amſterdam*, *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, *Hague*, and other Parts of *Zeland* and *Holland* ſingle 8 *d.* double 1 *s.* 4 *d.* treble 2 *s.* the Ounce 2 *s.*

All Merchants Accounts not exceeding a Sheet, Bills of Lading, Invoices, Bills of Exchange, *&c.* ſhall be allowed without Rate in the Price of the Letters, and alſo the Covers of the Letters, not exceeding a Sheet, to *Marſelles*, *Venice* or *Leghorn* towards *Turkey*.

A Catalogue of the Roads and Poſt-Stages, in Miles and Totals, to all the noted Places in England, *&c.*

The Northern Road from London.

	M.	To.		M.	To.
Waltham-croſs	12	12	Tedcaſter	9	144
Ware	8	30	York	8	152
Royſton	13	33	Burrowbrigs	12	164
Caxton	8	41	Northalerton	12	176
Huntington	9	50	Darlington	10	186
Stilton	9	59	Durham	14	200
Stamford	12	71	Newcaſtle	12	212
Southwitham	8	79	Morpeth	12	224
Grantham	8	87	Alnwick	12	236
Newark	10	97	Belford	12	248
Tuxford	10	107	Berwick	12	260
Bantry	12	119	Cockburnſpech	14	274
Doncaſter	6	125	Huddington	14	288
Ferry-bridge	10	135	Edenborough	12	300

Norwich *Road from* London.

Royſton	33	33	Thetford	10	73
Cambridge	10	43	Atleborough	10	83
New-market	10	53	Norwich	12	95
Burry	10	63			

Cheſter *Road from* London.

Barnet	10	10	Stone	16	110
St. Albans	10	20	Namptwich	16	126
Dunſtable	10	30	Cheſter	14	140
Feniſtratford	8	38	Northope	18	158
Toſſeter	11	50	Denbigh	12	170
Daintry	10	60	Conway	14	184
Coventry	14	74	Bewmorris	10	194
Coſhal	8	82	Hollyhead	24	210
Litchfield	12	94			

Derby

Derby *Road from* London.

	M.	To.		M.	To.
Toſſeter	50	50	Leiceſter	12	80
Northampton	6	56	Loughborough	8	80
Harborough	12	68	Darby	12	100

Weſtern Road from London.

Staines	16	16	Sherborn	16	110
Hartford-bridge	16	32	Crookhorn	13	123
Baſingſtoke	9	41	Hunniton	19	142
Andover	18	59	Exeter	15	157
Salisbury	16	75	Aſhburton	20	177
Shaftsbury	19	99	Plymouth	24	201

Portſmouth *Road from* London.

Staines	16	16	Petersfield	10	44
Hartford-bridge	16	32	Portſmouth	24	66

Yarmouth *Road from* London.

Brentwood	16	16	Saxmundum	16	78
Witham	34	18	Beckles	16	94
Colcheſter	46	12	Yarmouth	10	104
Ipſwich	62	16			

Briſtol *Road from* London.

Hounſlow	10	10	Marlborough	15	69
Maidenhead	16	26	Chippenham	15	84
Reading	12	38	Briſtol	20	104
Newberry	16	54			

Gloceſter *Road from* London.

Maidenhead	26	26	Cirenceſter	15	72
Abbington	16	42	Gloceſter	18	90
Farrington	15	57			

Kentiſh *Road from* London.

Dartford	14	14	Canterbury	15	55
Rocheſter	14	28	Deal *or* Dover	15	70
Sittingburn	12	40			

The Places in the adjacent Counties to the City of *London* to which Penny-Poſt Letters are carried and returned from and to the ſeveral Offices in *London*, by which any one may know how ſoon and how often an Anſwer can be had in a Day, *&c.*

From the Office at Weſtminſter *Letters are carried twice in a Day,* viz. *at Eight in the Morning and Two in the Afternoon to the following Places.*

Chelſey	The Grove	Fulham
Earlſcourt	North-end	Strand on the Green
Walham-green	Chiſwick	New Branford
Hammerſmith	Old Branford	Knightsbridge
Turnham-green	Twittenham	Kenſington
Thiſtleworth	The Gower	Whitton
Brampton	Teddington	Weybridge
Shepherds-buſh	Walton	
Moſely	Sandy-end	
Blacklands	Parſons-green	

To the Places following but once a Day, viz. *at Eight of the Clock in the Morning.*

Eaſt Acton	Acton Town	Little Elling
Great Elling	Hanwell	Southall
Hays	Hillendon	Uxbridge
Denham	Gerards-croſs	Hedgerly
Bulſtrode	Beconsfield	Gansford Town and Green
North-hall	Perriesfield	
Harrow on the Hill	Pinner	Rickmanſworth

From the Temple-Office twice a Day, viz. *at Eight in the Morning and Three in the Afternoon to*

Pankridge	Kentiſh-Town
Highgate	Hampſtead

Once

Once a Day at Eight in the Morning to

Hendon	Hornſey	Muſle-hill
Coneyhatch	Whetſtone	Totteridge.

From the Office of St. Paul's *Precinct five times a Day,* viz. *at Eight and Eleven in the Morning, and at Two, Four and Seven in the Afternoon to*

Iſlington	Holloway

From the Office for the Harmitage-*Precinct three times a Day,* viz. *at Eight and Twelve in the Morning and at Four in the Afternoon to*

Poplar	Limehouſe
Stepney	Black-wall

Twice a Day, viz. *at Eight in the Morning and Two in the Afternoon to*

Bow	Stratford
Eaſt and Weſt-Ham	Upper and Lower Bromley

Once a Day at Eight of the Clock in the Morning to

Upton	Greenſtreet
Plaſtow	

From the Office in Southwark-*Precinct four times a Day* viz. *at Eight and Eleven in the Morning and Two and Six in the Afternoon to*

Lambeth-Marſh	Lambeth-Town
South-Lambeth	Fox-hall

Twice

Twice a Day at Eight in the Morning and Two in the Afternoon to

Nine-Elms	Clapham	Barterſea
Wandſworth	Putney	Wimbleton
Rohampton	Barns	Barnelms
Mortlack	Eaſt-Sheen	Weſt-Sheen
Richmond	Kew	Ham
Newington-buts	Kennington	Walworth
Camberwel	Peckham	Dulwich

Once a Day, viz. *at Eight in the Morning to*

Stockwell	Stretham	Upper-Sheen
Wodon	Beddington	Caſhorton
Lower-Sheen	Wallington	Upper and Low-
Morden	Martin	er Tooting
Croydon	Mitcham	

Twice a Day, viz. *at Eight in the Morning and One in the Afternoon to*

Upper and Low-	Greenwich	Charleton
er Deptford	Plumſtead	Lewſham
Woolwich	Leigh	Eltham

From the Penny-Poſt Office in Biſhops-gate-ſtreet, *twice a Day,* viz. *at Eight in the Morning and One in the Afternoon to*

Hoxdon	Kingſland
Newington-Town	Newington-Green

Once a Day, viz. *at Eight in the Morning to*

Tottenham	Edmonton	Southgate
Enfield	North-hall	Waltham-abby
Epping		

Three

Three times a Day, viz. at Eight and Twelve in the Morning and Five in the Afternoon to

Mile-end	Abridge
Onger	Hackney

Once a Day, viz. at Eight in the Morning to

Low-Layton	Layſton-ſtone	Waltham-ſtow
Woodford	Chigwel	Wanſtead
Ilford	Barkin	Piſſinford-bridge
Hare-ſtreet		

Note, *That for every Letter and Parcel from theſe Towns to* London, *you are to pay one Penny at the Receiving-houſes there; and from* London *to the aforeſaid Towns the Meſſinger is allowed for his own Care and Pains to take a Penny for each Letter or Parcel and no more.*

An Engliſh DICTIONARY, *explaining alphabetically Words difficult and hard otherwiſe to be underſtood but by the Learned, being of much uſe in this Work as well as in other Matters.*

A.

Anathema, curſed.

Affinity, kin by Marriage, *&c.*

Abbreviate, to ſhorten.

Aboliſh, to deſtroy or make void.

Abjure, to forſwear or renounce.

Abdicate, to forſay, forego or reſign any thing in poſſeſſion.

Abſurd, fooliſh or troubleſom.

Adopt, to make choice of an Heir to an Eſtate.

Alias, otherwiſe.

Allegory, is when one thing is ſpoken and another thing meant.

Arbitration, to decide Differences.

Arbitrators, the Perſons that undertake to do it.

Anticipation, to do a thing before its time or it ought to be done.

Antidote, to expel poiſon.

Aggra-

Aggravate, to provoke.

B.

Bigamy, one who hath two Wives.

Banter, playing upon anothers Discourse, Words or Actions.

Brevity, Shortness.

Benediction, a Blessing.

Baptism, dipping in Water.

Blasphemy, evil speaking of the Deity.

Bickering, skirmishing or fighting.

Barbarous, cruel.

C.

Celestial, heavenly.

Conjunction, to join together.

Constellation, the Influence of a Star, or the Star it self.

Confabulate, to talk together.

Catholick, universal.

Consecrate, to make holy.

Contaminate, to defile.

Contusion, a Bruise.

Contest, to contend.

Constrain, to force.

Confront, to come Face to Face.

Concatination, many Diseases in one Body.

Corroborate, to strengthen.

Contract, to lessen.

D.

Dislocate, to disjoynt or displace.

Dehort, to perswade.

Derivation, taken from.

Divorce, a separation of Man and Wife.

Discomfit, to defeat or overcome.

Digression, going from.

Diabolical, devilsh.

Destribution, dividing.

Derivation, taken from.

Detriment, loss or hurt.

Determent, a hindrance.

E.

Egress, going forth.

Elopement, going from, as a Woman forsaking her Husband, &c.

Edict, a Command.

Edesie, to learn.

Essence, the purest part.

Elevate, to advance, or lift up.

Elegy, a Funeral Oration or Praise of the Dead.

Extenuate, to lessen.

F.

F.

Fallacy, deceit.
Falacious, deceitful.
Fervent, hot or earneſt in Zeal or Diſcourſe.
Flagicious, wicked or villainous.
Fraternity, Brotherhood.
Filial, a Duty belonging to a Son or Daughter.
Function, a Calling.
Future, that which is to come.
Fantaſtick, fooliſh or whimſical.
Forgery, to counterfeit a Hand or any Writing.
Formidable, powerful.

G.

Engrapher, a deſcriber of the Earth.
Gratis, freely given.
Generous, well-minded or charitable.
Gradually, by degrees.
Gratitude, thankfulneſs.
Ghoſtly, Spiritual.

H.

Hallalujah, Praiſe to the Lord.
Helmet, a Head-piece.
Homage, Fealty or Acknowledgment due.
Hoſtility, Warlike Actions.
Habitual, cuſtomary or inherent.
Harpſicord, a muſical Inſtrument.
Homily, expounding Scriptures.
Heſitate, to ſtop in an Oration, not able to go on.
Heroe, a Warlike Perſon.

I.

Impoſtor, a Cheat or Deceiver.
Infinite, without number or end.
Incongruous, not agreeing.
Inconſtant, changeable.
Incomprehenſible, not to be underſtood.
Ignominy, ſhame or reproach.
Idegitimate, unlawfully begotten.
Jubile, a Year of Joy

L.

Latitude, wideneſs or breadth.
Longitude, length.

Laxa-

Laxation, looſneſs.

Libertine, a lewd, debauched Perſon.

Legitimate, lawfully begotten.

Lampoon, a Libel or ſcandalous Pamphlet or Writing.

Legible, that which may be read.

Limitation, a Time ſet or Boundard to any one.

Laſcivious, wanton.

M.

Magnitude, greatneſs.

Moroſe, ſullen.

Major, the greater.

Minor, the leſſer.

Modern, the preſent times.

Millecent, a hundred thouſand.

Magiſterial, Maſter-like.

Magiſtrate, one in Power.

Morality, Civility or Good breeding.

Mimick, one that imitates anothers Geſtures or Words.

Menſtruous, loathſom.

N.

Narration, a telling or ſetting forth.

Novice, a young Scholar.

Nocturnal, nightly.

Nonentity, a thing of nothing, that is without being.

Novel, that which is new.

Nullity, a thing made void.

Nervous, ſinewy.

Notary, a Scrivener.

Nominate, to name.

Neuter, one that meddles not.

O.

Obſcure, dark or hidden.

Omnipreſent, in all Places at the ſame time.

Obdurate, hardened.

Ocean, the Sea.

Obſtacle, a hindrance.

Omniſcient, knowing all things.

Oracle, prophecy.

Oblivion, that which is paſſed over, pardoned or forgot.

Original, the firſt or beginning.

Obvious, eaſie to find or know.

Opulent, powerful in Towns or Cities.

Oblique, winding.

Orbo-

Orthography, true Spelling and good Senſe.

Oſtentation, Boaſting.

P.

Paraphraſe, expoſition.

Punctillio, nicety.

Perpetual, always.

Pentecoſt, Whitſuntide.

Probation, proving.

Prodigy, a Wonder or Sign.

Paradiſe, a Place of Pleaſure.

Predeſtination, fore-appointing.

Perverſneſs, ſelf-willed or croſs-grained.

Procreate, to beget.

Pectoral, grateful to the Stomach.

Plenary, full.

Potent, powerful.

Q.

Quinteſſence, the virtual part of any thing.

Quality, degree of Honour.

Quandary, a Pauſe or Study upon recovering from a Surprize.

Qualification, one that is fitted for Buſineſs, or has ſuitable Parts for the undertaking it.

Query, a Scruple or Enquiry.

Quadrate, a four-ſquare thing.

Quibble, a trifling Diſcourſe.

R.

Rudiment, firſt Inſtruction.

Rapin, Theft or Violence.

Ravenous, devouring.

Repugnant, contrary.

Regreſſion, returning or going back.

Rational, reaſonable.

Robuſt, ſtrong.

Reſtifie, to confirm.

Rural, Country-Affairs.

Reſiſtive, ſtubborn and ungovernable.

Reſtriction, reſtraining or keeping under.

Reſurrection, riſing again.

S.

Sabbath, a day of reſt.

Sanctification, Holineſs.

Subtract, to draw under or take from.

Superlative, the higheſt degree.

Su-

Supreme, the same.
Sedate, calm.
Scrutiny, a narrow search.
Sentiment, opinion of a thing.
Subscribe, to underwrite.
Schism, a dividing or factious Rent from the true Church.
Solemn, serious.
Subservient, obedient.
Satiety, sufficiency.
Sobriety, temperateness.
Solecism, a hard Question.

T.

Tautology, repeating twice.
Temptation, a seducing to Sin.
Tabernacle, a Pavilion or Tent.
Theology, Divinity.
Transmigration, one thing passing into another.
Transubstantiation, the changing of a Substance into another Substance different from it.
Temporize, to treat or debate.
Temporal, worldly or things of time.
Terrestial, Earthly.
Turbulent, troublesome.
Tacit, silent.
Tonutrant, thundring.

V.

Vacant, empty or void.
Vicissitude, changing or taking place by turns.
Voracious, gluttony.
Vexatious, troublesom.
Unanimous, of one mind.
Vegetive, or *Vegetables*, living Plants, Herbs, &c.
Virulent, strong.
Vital, lively.
Verbatim, word by word.
Vigilent, watchful.
Verbal, word of mouth, or belonging to words.

W.

Whimsey, a strange fancy.
Whisker, a thing large and sometimes a Lie.
Whelming, covering.
Wherry, a Boat.
Whitster, a whitener of Cloth.
Wharfinger, he that owns or looks after a Wharf.
Wheedler, a flatterer or cunning deceiver.

X.

X.

Xanthus, a Philoſopher.

Xenophon, a learned Man, School-fellow with *Plato*.

Xerin, a Mooriſh Lady of great fame.

Ximines, a warlike Perſon.

Y.

Yarrow, a Herb ſo called.

Yonder, there.

Yexings, ill Humours ariſing from the Stomach.

Yeaning, a Ewe's bringing forth her young Lambs.

Yellow Hammer, a Bird.

Youthful, in the Spring or Prime of Years.

Yeſterday, the day foregoing the preſent.

Yelping, barking.

Yacht, a ſmall Veſſel for tranſporting Paſſengers.

Yards-arm, that which the Sail is faſtened to on the Maſt of a Ship.

Yeaſt, the working of Ale or Beer, *&c.*

Z.

Zenobia, a warlike Lady.

Zenocrates, a Philoſopher.

Zeuxis, a famous Painter.

Zion, a holy Mount in *Paleſtine*.

Zeal, a concernment for the Worſhip of God.

Zane, a Perſon that acts or apes another, a *Jack-Pudding* or *Merry-Andrew*.

And by theſe you may be enabled to underſtand the meaning of many hard Words which before in reading put you to a ſtand.

The

The Second Part:

Containing useful Writings, as Bonds, Bills, Acquittances, Wills, Letters of Attorney, and all other useful Writings, wherein any thing appears difficult or doubtful, for the better management of Scriveners Business, or what belongs to Notary Publicks, &c.

Instructions how obligatory Writings must be made, in what Cases they are binding and in what not; with good Council and Advice to save much Trouble and Charges in Law-Suits.

SInce obligatory Writings and others are of great use, and one on which the gates of Trade, Commerce, and many other things are turn'd; and considering how few understand to Indite, or draw them according to a right Rule and exact Form of Law, I have thought it fit to set down Precedents or Examples of all such Writings as are vulgarly in use, with some Notes and Remarks on them, very necessary to be known by such as are concerned herein, and by way of Precaution, may save them much Trouble, Cost, and many times prevent considerable Losses and Entanglements, which, for want of sound Advice, often happens.

Now it is in the first place to be considered, who are capable of being obliged by Bond, Bill, or other Writings, and where the Obligation may be defective, to prevent committing Faults and Errors that cannot be so easily mended or recovered to any Content or Satisfaction.

You

You muſt then be cautious, that thoſe that are obliged for Sums of Mony, Goods bought in the way of Trade, or any other Bargains in the way of Commerce or Traffick, and in many other Caſes be of full Age, that is one and twenty Years, or, rather, ſomewhat above, to prevent cavil, tho' the punctual time will do if well proved but to a day over; for if they be under that Age the Covenant in ſuch Caſes will not ſtand in force againſt them: Becauſe it is not ſuppoſed Infants, for ſo they are ſtiled, under that Age, are not of competent Underſtanding to make Bargains and enter into Obligation. And, indeed, a wholſome Law is in force againſt it, to prevent their being drawn in and ſeduced in their Nonage by ſubtil and crafty Uſurers, and ſuch like Vermin, who lye upon the catch for young Heirs, and, were not a Bar in their way, would ruine Thouſands more than they do. Alſo Gameſters and other Rakehells would draw them into Bond, and prey upon them to their ruine, before they come to their Eſtates or know well what the uſe of Mony is.

Yet in ſome Caſes a Bond or other Obligation ſtands good againſt ſuch as are not of Age; for it is held for granted, that Males of the Age of Fourteen, and Females of the Age of Twelve, may contract and ſtand obliged for things neceſſary, as for decent wearing Apparel ſuitable to their Degree, Phyſick and Chyrurgery, Diet, Schooling and their Appendages that are for the Conveniencies of Health and Support of Life, yea, for learning of Arts and Sciences, or any Myſteries or Crafts that may enable them to get a Livelihood hereafter, or accompliſh them in generous Education, ſo that they proceed not to extravaganey herein, and are nor extorted upon; for in ſuch caſes they may have redreſs in Equity.

Note again, That the Party obliged muſt be proved, if required, to be *compos mentis*; that is, in his or her right Senſes at the time of ſigning, ſealing

and

and delivering, both in this and the former Case neither infected with Madness, Lunacy nor Idiotry; for Fools and Madmen are not capable of bargaining because it is with good ground presumed they know not what they do. Neither can such a one be tryed for any criminal Cause, as not being capable of pleading or defending himself on Tryal. Some hold that Dumbness, Deafness and Blindness, if naturally so, is a good Bar against any Obligation signed by such; for those Defects render them many ways uncapable of knowing or well understanding what they do, and consequently in a good measure ignorant in what they undertake. Wherefore in such Cases Men ought to be cautious how they part with their Mony or Goods, to prevent Vexation in Suits and stand fair in their Business.

The Nature of Obligations and such-like Writings, giving a clear insight to a reasonable understanding to be sensible what is intended by them.

IN this Case a Bill or Bond or other Obligation is an Act and Deed in Writing, to bind and oblige one Party to another, or as many as the Occasion requires, to pay Sum or Sums of Mony, or to give, do, or perform something therein mentioned to be in the right of the Person to whom he or they are obliged or become bound; and therefore the signing, sealing and delivering as an Act and Deed, is called but a Secondary Cause, by reason there is a Right presumed before to occasion such a Writing.

An Obligation, so called, is that Writing vulgarly called a Bond; for the *Latin* word *Obligo* signifies to Oblige or Bind: and it is the same with a Bill, tho' the Lawyers make this difference between them, *viz.* that with a *Latin* Obligation they term a Bond, and when it is *English* they call it a Bill. And indeed it

may

may be as to the latter, especially be made either with or without a Penalty; and in some Cases the former also, but neither Bonds nor Bills hold in all Cases: For,

Note, That if either Bond or Bill bind or oblige the Party that signs and seals it to any thing unlawful or impossible, it is void by course, and in it self of none effect; for a Man cannot be obliged to break one Law to fulfil another, or be obliged to give a Man a Star, which is not in his power to do. If a Man should take a Sum of Money to forfeit so much, if he emptied not the Ocean, or removed a Mountain, all I presume in this Case is, but to pay back the Mony received; for the thing not being to be done, the Law cannot force a Man to Impossibilities, yet much Trouble and Charge may arise among contentious Persons, by entering upon such Follies; and it will go hard with the obliged if the Cause of the Obligation be not mentioned in the Condition, because then the Bond lyes absolute against him for so much Mony.

As for further Distinctions of Terms, the Creditor, or him to whom the Bond or Bill is made, is called the Obligee, and he who signs it the Obligor or Debtor. And the like in all other Obligations and Contracts; as he that lets a Lease is the Lessee, he that takes it, or to whom it is made, is called the Lessor; and the Persons therein mentioned are and must be stiled by such legal and significant Terms as are appropriated to such Contract, Deed, &c. as Vendor, Vendee, Donor, Donee, Obligor, Obligee, Feoffor, Feoffee, Grantor, Grantee, Lessor, Lessee, and so the like in other Matters that require it.

When you come to make any Obligation, Note, First, That you have regard to the Christian and Sur-names, Stile, Degree, or Quality of the Party to be engaged, whether Lord, Knight, Esquire, Gentleman, Yeoman, Husband-man, Divine, Lawyer,

Handy-

Handycraft or other Trader. Secondly, The Co
ty, Town, City or Village, or any other Place of t
Abode both of the Obligee and Obligor. Third
The Sum of Mony which is commonly double in t
Latin Obligation, as well for the security of Intere
as to compel the Obliger to pay Costs of Suit, a
such Dammage as can be proved to be sustained u
on breach of Contract or Non payment when b
come due. And all these must be carefully set dow
in their proper places, to prevent Errors that m
be otherways assigned. A Bond, tho' it lasts alway
can be sued for no more Interest than the Penal
amounts to if it remain unpaid 20 or 40 Years
more, for that is, as I have hinted, the Securit
for the Interest, and the Forfeiture is all that can b
taken. Not to be tedious, I shall conclude this Hea
in advising those that give Bonds or Bills or othe
Security in Writing on Book-debts, or any Debt be
fore due, to take an Acquittance or General Releas
dated before the Bond, that two Debts may not ari
against him; and it is safer to take Acquittances fo
Party Payments on a Bond, *&c.* than to stand to a
Indorsement, that may be razed out many ways, o
the Figures lessened not to be discerned, by such a
take pleasure in Knavery, or, through their covetou
Inclinations, are induced to Frauds.

Further by the way note, That in the *Latin* Ob
ligation, the Person borrowing Mony, or the Obli
for upon that or any other account, is placed in th
Accusative Case, and the Obligee, or he that lend
or takes any Obligation in the Dative Case, as in th
following Examples will be more demonstrable.

A Caret (^) is to mark where a Word interlined ſhould come into the right place to make the Senſe true.

A Quotation (") is placed where any Paragraph or part of Hiſtory, &c. is borrowed from another in the ſame words without alteration.

A Separation (-) the ſame nature as a Hyphen in directing to joyn a word part in one Line and part in another.

An Apoſtrophe ('), is moſtly of uſe in Poetry cutting a Word ſhort to make the Verſe run moo

A Parentheſis ( ) is that which incloſes a Sentence where the Senſe is good without it, but the crouding in between makes it more full and ſignificant.

A Crotchet [ ] here differs in its ſignification from the foregoing, uſed in the pointing out a Word of extraordinary ſignification, and ſometimes whole Sentences more remarkable than others, and often to explain the meaning after a Parentheſis.

Paralels (||) take place to compare the agreeableneſs of Words or Texts in their ſignification, or Words of different Languages bearing the ſame conſtruction.

A Section (§) is the dividing or cutting a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe into many parts.

A Paragraph (¶) is placed where there is an entire Story that wants nothing to be known to give the true Relation of the Matter or Narration.

And theſe Points and Notes are of great uſe being omitted many great Miſtakes are made in wrong Conſtructions of the true Meaning of the Senſe is intended or otherways puzling the Reader.

Tropes and Figures in Scheme of Rhetorick or Oratory, by which means we are enabled to Expreſs our ſelves in quaint and eloquent Ways and Methods.

NOw, to write like an Orator, or ſo ſpeak that Flowers of Rhetorick may be mixed with your Diſcourſe, gracefully to ſet it off, it will not be amiſs, becauſe they are ſcattered through the whole Series of the foregoing Letters, to give the Reader a Proſpect of Figures in Rhetorick divided into Trope and Scheme, with what they aim at, to enable a more graceful and pleaſing Way of Writing and Speaking.

And, firſt, a Figure is divided into Trope and Scheme: A Trope is as much as to ſay a variation of a Word or Sentence from the proper and apt ſignification unto another near unto it, ſometimes for Pleaſure and other times for Ornaments-ſake; and there are Tropes of Words and Tropes of Sentences.

A Scheme is a certain new kind of Form of Writing and Speaking, and, for the excellency thereof, is called the Ornament, Light and Colour of Rhetorical Speech.

Between Trope and Scheme the difference is, that the Trope changeth the ſignification, as in the words, *O ye generation of Vipers*; not that the Men are of the Vipers breed, but figuratively termed Homicides of their own iſſue or Anceſtors, as the young Vipers eat their way out of the Belly that breeds them, and, by gaining their Lives, give their breeders Death.

The Scheme hath no change of ſignification, but retaineth the expreſs meaning, as in example:

Say, Muſe, the cauſe what God prophan'd, or why
Heav'ns Queen incens'd one fam'd for Piety,
Did to ſuch Toils and Dangers great compel;
What can in Heavenly Minds ſuch Paſſions dwell?

Whereas

Whereas Anger is indeed only a Humane Paſſion, yet, without alteration, is here, by *Virgil* in his *Æneis*, alotted to the Heavenly Powers: They are ſeverally divided into many Parts or Figures, and make a various Harmony in Rhetorical Expreſſions; and indeed few ſpeak much but ſome ſignificantly fall in, though the Party ſpeaking is ignorant of it for the moſt part; as to ſay, *We ſee well*, when we mean, *We underſtand well*, is a Metaphor in Trope; or to ſay, *Bow the Wythe whilſt it is green*, meaning, *To correct ſtubborn Children whilſt young*, is allegorically ſpoken, ſignifying one thing by another in Trope.

Of Schemes there are two ſorts, *viz.* Grammatical and Rhetorical; Grammatical are alſo divided into two parts, *viz.* Orthographical, pertaining chiefly to Poeſie, and ſyntaxically applied to Rhetorical Expreſſions in Proſe, and chiefly in Grammatical Phraſes, as in an *Apoſiopheſis*, which is a Figure in Scheme. It is to be obſerved, that when paſſing by to another Matter we ſtop our Speech on a ſudden, as it were, in an interruption or diſcontinued Mood; as to ſay, *Are theſe the Practices you take in hand? Be theſe your Devices? Hath your Courage endeavoured ſo mighty Effects? But I will firſt tame your Courſes, and for the reſidue, I will hold you in ſo bridled, that my ſelf will warrant you henceforth from any further ſuch like Proceedings.*

Again, In an *Anaphora* or *Repetitio*, where in Rhetorical Schemes in one word we make ſundry beginnings; as to ſay, *Learning brings us to Knowledge. Learning maketh Wiſe. Learning leadeth us to Vertue. Learning is the only ſubſtantial Prop and Guide of Man's Life.*

An *Apanal pſis* is a Figure attributed to Poeſie, and is when with one and the ſelf-ſame word we do begin and finiſh a Sentence, *viz.*

Much aſk'd of Priam's *State, of* Hector *much.*

An *Antiſtrophe* takes place where many Members are drawn to end with one and the ſame words; as, *We have our Felicity of Vertue; Our Hope and Expectation of Vertue.* Or thus, *Men by their Errors are reclaimed by Love, reclaimed by Hope, reclaimed by Fear.*

A *Pardonaſis* or *Digreſſio*, is that Figure that makes a Speech beſides the Matter in preſent handling; as to ſay, *But here let me remember to you ſomething of the Deſerts and eternized Memory of your eternized and moſt vertuous Parents.*

And ſo in theſe and ſuch like Figures riſing in Alt, and then declining by degrees into a ſoft Cadence, the Harmony of Words is framed. And briefly, to conclude this Head, without conſideration to Figures of theſe and the like kinds, a curious Style in Poeſie or Proſe cannot be well ſet off to take the Fancy and ſtrike on the Imagination with Pleaſure and Delectation.

Days of ſending Poſt-Letters to divers Parts.

ON *Mondays* to *Italy*, *Spain*, *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Sweedland*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On *Tueſdays* to *Holland*, *Germany*, *Sweedland*, *Denmark*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and all Parts of *England* and *Wales*.

On *Wedneſdays* to all Parts of *Kent* and the *Downs*.

On *Thurſday* to *Spain*, *Italy*, and all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

On *Fridays* to *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Sweedland*, *Denmark*, *Holland*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On *Saturdays* to all Parts of *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; and Letters are returned certainly every *Monday*, *Wedneſday* and *Friday*, from all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*; from *Wales* every *Monday* and

and *Friday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every Day; but from Parts beyond the Sea more uncertain, by reaſon the Winds often hinder them.

The Carriage of every ſingle Letter, not exceeding one Sheet, to or from any Place, not exceeding 80 Miles is 2 *d.* double 4 *d* not exceeding two Sheets. The like Carriage of every Pacquet of Letters, proportionable to theſe Rates. The like Carriage of Writs, Deeds, and other things, for every Ounce 8 *d.*; and for every Letter above 80 Miles, 3 *d.* and the like Carriage of every double Letter, 6 *d.* and after theſe Rates for all Pacquets of Letters; and the like Carriage of every other Pacquet, for every Ounce 12 *d.* A ſingle Letter is conveyed to *Dublin* in *Ireland* for 6 *d.* double 1 *s.* and an Ounce of Letters 12 *d.*: A ſingle Letter to *Berwick* upon *Tweed* is 3 *d.* a double 6 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.* And this for the greater advantage of Speed, as the Buſineſs may require, is done in ſo ſhort a time, by riding Day and Night, that, if Floods or violent Rains hinder not, the Poſt in 24 Hours goes 120 Miles, and an Anſwer in five Days may be had, if there be no delay.

As for riding Poſt, 3 *d.* a Mile for every *Engliſh* Mile is the due, and 4 *d.* a Stage for the Poſt's guiding or conducting. As for Foreign Letters, the Merchants generally know the Prizes; but for the conveniency of others leſs knowing, I ſhall ſet them down in order, that nothing material may be omitted in this uſeful Book.

The Prizes of Foreign Poſt-Letters out of England.

THE Carriage of every ſingle Letter from *Berwick* on *Tweed* unto any Place within 40 Miles diſtance 2 *d.* double 4 *d.* and after the rate for every Paquet of Letters.

The Carriage for every other Paquet for every Ounce 8 *d.*

The Carriage for every ſingle Letter more than 40 Miles 4 *d.* for every double Letter 8 *d.* and after the Rate for every Paquet of Letters.

The like Carriage for things of greater Bulk by the Ounce, 1 *s.*

The Carriage of every ſingle Letter from *Dublin* in *Ireland* 40 Miles diſtance, or from any Place within the like diſtance to *Dublin* 2 *d.* a double Letter the like 4 *d.* and ſo after the rate for every greater Paquet of Letters; the like Carriage for every other Paquet; the Ounce 8 *d.*

The Carriage of every ſingle Letter a greater diſtance than 40 Miles 4 *d.* and the like Carriage for every double Letter 8 *d.* and after theſe Rates for every Paquet of Letters, and by the Ounce 1 *s.*

The Carriage of Letters out of his Majeſty's Dominions.

Colgn, *Hamburgh*, *Frankfort*, Carriage paid; at *Antwerp* ſingle 8 *d.* double 1 *s.* 4 *d.* treble 2 *s.* the Ounce 2 *s.*

New-haven, *Morlax*, St. *Malloes*, *Cane*, the Carriage paid; to *Rome* is for a ſingle Letter 6 *d.* double 1 *s.* treble 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Venice, *Legborn*, *Genoua*, *Naples*, *Rome*, *Meſſina*, and all other Parts of *Italy*, by the way of *Venice*, *Franck fo Mantua*, ſingle 5 *d.* double 1 *s.* 6 *d.* treble 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the Ounce 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Conſtantinople, *Mercelia*, *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, and all parts of *Turkey*, Carriage paid at *Mercelia*; ſingle 1 *s.* double 2 *s.* three quarters of an Ounce, 2 *s.* 9 *d.* an Ounce 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

And Letters brought from the ſaid Places to *England* ſingle 8 *d.* double 1 *s.* 4 *d.* treble 2 *s.* by the Ounce 2 *s.*

The Carriage of Letters brought into England *from*

Calice, *Dieſ*, *Bullogn*, *Amiens*, *Abbeville*, St. *Omers*, and *Monterel* ſingle 4 *d.* double 8 *d.* treble 1 *s.* the Ounce 1 *s.*

Rome

Roan ſingle 6 *d.* double 1 *s.* treble 1 *s.* 6 *d.* the Ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Genoua, *Leghorn*, *Rome*, and other Parts of *Italy*, by the way of *Lyons*, *Franck pro Lyons*, ſingle 1 *s.* double 2 *s.* three quarters of an Ounce 2 *s.* 9 *d.* an Ounce 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

The Carriage of Letters outward.

To *Bourdeaux*, *Rochel*, *Nantz*, *Bayonne*, *Orleance*, *Tours*, and Places of like diſtance in *France*, Carriage paid at *Paris*, ſingle 9 *d.* double 1 *s.* 6 *d.* treble 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the Ounce 2 *s.* 0 *d.*

Letters brought from theſe Places to England.

Single 1 *s.* double 2 *s.* three quarters of an Ounce 3 *s.* an Ounce 4 *s.*

The Carriage of Letters outward.

To *Noremberg*, *Bremen*, *Dantzwick*, *Leipſwick*, *Lubeck*, and Places of the like diſtance, Carriage paid at *Hamburgh*, ſingle 1 *s.* double 2 *s.* three quarters of an Ounce 3 *s.* an Ounce 4 *s.*

To *Paris* ſingle 9 *d.* double 1 *s.* 6 *d.* treble 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the Ounce 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

To *Denmark*, *Oſtend*, *Ipres*, *Liſle*, *Ghent*, *Cambray*, *Bruges*, *Bruxelles*, *Antwerp*, and all other Parts of *Flanders*; *Sluce*, *Middleburg*, *Amſterdam*, *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, *Hague*, and other Parts of *Zeland* and *Holland* ſingle 8 *d.* double 1 *s.* 4 *d.* treble 2 *s.* the Ounce 2 *s.*

All Merchants Accounts not exceeding a Sheet, Bills of Lading, Invoices, Bills of Exchange, *&c.* ſhall be allowed without Rate in the Price of the Letters, and alſo the Covers of the Letters, not exceeding a Sheet, to *Marſelles*, *Venice* or *Leghorn* towards *Turkey*.

A Catalogue of the Roads and Post-Stages, in Miles and Totals, to all the noted Places in England, *&c.*

The Northern Road from London.

	M.	To.		M.	To.
Waltham croſs	12	12	Tedcaſter	9	144
Ware	8	30	York	8	152
Royſton	13	33	Burrowbrigs	12	164
Caxton	8	41	Northalerton	12	176
Huntington	9	50	Darlington	10	186
Stilton	9	59	Durham	14	200
Stamford	12	71	Newcaſtle	12	212
Southwitham	8	79	Morpeth	12	224
Grantham	8	87	Alnwick	12	236
Newark	10	97	Belford	12	248
Tuxford	10	107	Berwick	12	260
Bantry	12	119	Cockburnſpech	14	274
Doncaſter	6	125	Huddington	14	288
Ferry-bridge	10	135	Edenborough	12	300

Norwich *Road from* London.

Royſton	33	33	Thetford	10	73
Cambridge	10	43	Attleborough	10	83
New-market	10	53	Norwich	12	95
Burry	10	63			

Cheſter *Road from* London.

Barnet	10	10	Stone	16	170
St. Albans	10	20	Namptwich	16	126
Dunſtable	10	30	Cheſter	14	140
Feniſtratford	8	38	Northope	18	158
Toſſeter	11	50	Denbigh	12	170
Daintry	10	60	Conway	14	184
Coventry	14	74	Bewmorris	10	194
Coſhal	8	82	Hollyhead	24	210
Litchfield	12	94			

Derby

Derby *Road from* London.

	M.	To.		M.	To.
Toſſeter	50	50	Leiceſter	12	80
Northampton	6	56	Loughborough	8	80
Harborough	12	68	Darby	12	100

Weſtern Road from London.

Staines	16	16	Sherborn	16	110
Hartford-bridge	16	32	Crookhorn	13	123
Baſingſtoke	9	41	Hunniton	19	142
Andover	18	59	Exeter	15	157
Saliſbury	16	75	Aſhburton	20	177
Shaftsbury	19	99	Plymouth	24	201

Portſmouth *Road from* London.

Staines	16	16	Petersfield	10	44
Hartford-bridge	16	32	Portſmouth	24	68

Yarmouth *Road from* London.

Brentwood	16	16	Saxmundum	16	78
Witham	34	18	Beckles	16	94
Colcheſter	46	12	Yarmouth	10	104
Ipſwich	62	16			

Briſtol *Road from* London.

Hounſlow	10	10	Marlborough	15	69
Maidenhead	16	26	Chippenham	15	84
Reading	12	38	Briſtol	20	104
Newberry	16	54			

Gloceſter *Road from* London.

Maidenhead	26	26	Cirenceſter	15	72
Abbington	16	42	Gloceſter	18	90
Farrington	15	57			

Kentiſh *Road from* London.

Dartford	14	14	Canterbury	15	55
Rocheſter	14	28	Deal or Dover	15	70
Sittingburn	12	40			

The Places in the adjacent Counties to the City of *London* to which Penny Poſt Letters are carried and returned from and to the ſeveral Offices in *London*, by which any one may know how ſoon and how often an Anſwer can be had in a Day, *&c.*

From the Office at Weſtminſter *Letters are carried twice in a Day, viz. at Eight in the Morning and Two in the Afternoon to the following Places.*

Chelſey	The Grove	Fulham
Earlſcourt	North-end	Strand on the Green
Walham-green	Chiſwick	
Hammerſmith	Old Branford	New Branford
Turnham-green	Twittenham	Knightsbridge
Thiſtleworth	The Gower	Kenſington
Brampton	Teddington	Whitton
Shepherds-buſh	Walton	Weybridge
Moſely	Sandy-end	
Blacklands	Parſons green	

To the Places following but once a Day, viz. at Eight of the Clock in the Morning.

Eaſt Acton	Acton Town	Little Elling
Great Elling	Hanwell	Southall
Hays	Hillendon	Uxbridge
Denham	Gerards croſs	Hedgerly
Bulſtrode	Beconsfield	Ganſford Town and Green
North-hall	Perrieſheld	
Harrow on the Hill	Pinner	Rickmanſworth

From the Temple-Office twice a Day, viz. at Eight in the Morning and Three in the Afternoon to

Pankridge	Kentiſh-Town
Highgate	Hampſtead

Once

Once a Day at Eight in the Morning to

Hendon	Hornſey	Muſle-hill
Coneyhatch	Whetſtone	Totteridge.

From the Office of St. Paul's *Precinct five times a Day, viz. at Eight and Eleven in the Morning, and at Two, Four and Seven in the Afternoon to*

Iſlington	Holloway

From the Office for the Harmitage-*Precinct three times a Day, viz. at Eight and Twelve in the Morning and at Four in the Afternoon to*

Poplar	Limehouſe
Stepney	Black-wall

Twice a Day, viz. at Eight in the Morning and Two in the Afternoon to

Bow	Stratford
Eaſt and Weſt-Ham	Upper and Lower Bromley

Once a Day at Eight of the Clock in the Morning to

Upton	Greenſtreet
Plaſtow	

From the Office in Southwark-*Precinct four times a Day viz. at Eight and Eleven in the Morning and Two and Six in the Afternoon to*

Lambeth-Marſh	Lambeth-Town
South-Lambeth	Fox-hall

Twice

Twice a Day at Eight in the Morning and Two in the Afternoon to

Nine-Elms	Clapham	Batterſea
Wandſworth	Putney	Wimbleton
Rohampton	Barns	Barnelms
Mortlack	Eaſt-Sheen	Weſt-Sheen
Richmond	Kew	Ham
Newington-buts	Kennington	Walworth
Camberwel	Peckham	Dulwich

Once a Day, viz. *at Eight in the Morning to*

Stockwell	Stretham	Upper-Sheen
Wodon	Beddington	Caſhorton
Lower-Sheen	Wallington	Upper and Lower Tooting
Morden	Martin	
Croydon	Mitcham	

Twice a Day, viz. *at Eight in the Morning and One in the Afternoon to*

Upper and Lower Deptford	Greenwich	Charleton
Woolwich	Plumſtead	Lewſham
	Leigh	Eltham

From the Penny-Poſt Office in Biſhops-gate-ſtreet, *twice a Day,* viz. *at Eight in the Morning and One in the Afternoon to*

Hoxdon	Kingſland
Newington-Town	Newington-Green

Once a Day, viz. *at Eight in the Morning to*

Tottenham	Edmonton	Southgate
Enfield	North-hall	Waltham-abby
Epping		

Three

Three times a Day, viz. at Eight and Twelve in the Morning and Five in the Afternoon to

Mile-end	Abridge
Onger	Hackney

Once a Day, viz. at Eight in the Morning to

Low-Layton	Layſton-ſtone	Waltham-ſlow
Woodford	Chigwel	Wanſtead
Ilford	Barkin	Piſſinford-bridge
Hare-ſtreet		

Note, *That for every Letter and Parcel from theſe Towns to* London, *you are to pay one Penny at the Receiving-houſes there; and from* London *to the aforeſaid Towns the Meſſinger is allowed for his own Care and Pains to take a Penny for each Letter or Parcel and no more.*

An Engliſh DICTIONARY, *explaining alphabetically Words difficult and hard otherwiſe to be underſtood but by the Learned, being of much uſe in this Work as well as in other Matters.*

A.

Anathema, curſed.

Affinity, kin by Marriage, *&c.*

Abbreviate, to ſhorten.

Abroliſh, to deſtroy or make void.

Abjure, to forſwear or renounce.

Abdicate, to forſay, forego or reſign any thing in poſſeſſion.

Abſurd, fooliſh or troubleſom.

Adopt, to make choice of an Heir to an Eſtate.

Alias, otherwiſe.

Allegory, is when one thing is ſpoken and another thing meant.

Arbitration, to decide Differences.

Arbitrators, the Perſons that undertake to do it.

Anticipation, to do a thing before its time or it ought to be done.

Antidote, to expel poiſon.

Aggra-

Aggravate, to provoke.

B.

Bigamy, one who hath two Wives.

Banter, playing upon anothers Discourse, Words or Actions.

Brevity, Shortness.

Benediction, a Blessing.

Baptism, dipping in Water.

Blasphemy, evil speaking of the Deity.

Bickering, skirmishing or fighting.

Barbarous, cruel.

C.

Celestial, heavenly.

Conjunction, to join together.

Constellation, the Influence of a Star, or the Star it self.

Confabulate, to talk together.

Catholick, universal.

Consecrate, to make holy.

Contaminate, to defile.

Contusion, a Bruise.

Contest, to contend.

Constrain, to force.

Confront, to come Face to Face.

Concatination, many Diseases in one Body.

Corroborate, to strengthen.

Contract, to lessen.

D.

Dislocate, to disjoynt or displace.

Dehort, to perswade.

Derivation, taken from.

Divorce, a separation of Man and Wife.

Discomfit, to defeat or overcome.

Digression, going from.

Diabolical, devilish.

Destribution, dividing.

Derivation, taken from.

Detriment, loss or hurt.

Determent, a hindrance.

E.

Egress, going forth.

Elopement, going from, as a Woman forsaking her Husband, *&c.*

Edict, a Command.

Edefie, to learn.

Essence, the purest part.

Elevate, to advance, or lift up.

Elegy, a Funeral Oration or Praise of the Dead.

Extenuate, to lessen.

F.

F.

Fallacy, deceit.
Falacious, deceitful.
Fervent, hot or earneſt in Zeal or Diſcourſe.
Flagicious, wicked or villainous.
Fraternity, Brotherhood.
Filial, a Duty belonging to a Son or Daughter.
Function, a Calling.
Future, that which is to come.
Fantaſtick, fooliſh or whimſical.
Forgery, to counterfeit a Hand or any Writing.
Formidable, powerful.

G.

Geographer, a deſcriber of the Earth.
Gratis, freely given.
Generous, well-minded or charitable.
Gradually, by degrees.
Gratitude, thankfulneſs.
Gboſtly, Spiritual.

H.

Hallalujah, Praiſe to the Lord.
Helmet, a Head-piece.
Homage, Fealty or Acknowledgment due.
Hoſtility, Warlike Actions.
Habitual, cuſtomary or inherent.
Harpſicord, a muſical Inſtrument.
Homily, expounding Scripures.
Heſitate, to ſtop in an Oration, not able to go on.
Heroe, a Warlike Perſon.

I.

Impoſtor, a Cheat or Deceiver.
Infinite, without number or end.
Incongruous, not agreeing.
Inconſtant, changeable.
Incomprehenſible, not to be underſtood.
Ignominy, ſhame or reproach.
Illegitimate, unlawfully begotten.
Jubile, a Year of Joy.

L.

Latitude, wideneſs or breadth.
Longitude, length.

Laxa-

Laxation, looſeneſs.

Libertine, a leud, debauched Perſon.

Legitimate, lawfully begotten.

Lampoon, a Libel or ſcandalous Pamphlet or Writing.

Legible, that which may be read.

Limitation, a Time ſet or Boundard to any one.

Laſcivious, wanton.

M.

Magnitude, greatneſs.

Moroſe, ſullen.

Major, the greater.

Minor, the leſſer.

Modern, the preſent times.

Milecent, a hundred thouſand.

Magiſterial, Maſter-like.

Magiſtrate, one in Power.

Morality, Civility or Good breeding.

Mimick, one that imitates anothers Geſtures or Words.

Menſtruous, loathſom.

N.

Narration, a telling or ſetting forth.

Novice, a young Scholar.

Nocturnal, nightly.

Nonentity, a thing of nothing, that is without being.

Novel, that which is new.

Nullity, a thing made void.

Nervous, ſinewy.

Notary, a Scrivener.

Nominate, to name.

Neuter, one that meddles not.

O.

Obſcure, dark or hidden.

Omnipreſent, in all Places at the ſame time.

Obdurate, hardened.

Ocean, the Sea.

Obſtacle, a hindrance.

Omniſcient, knowing all things.

Oracle, prophecy.

Oblivion, that which is paſſed over, pardoned or forgot.

Original, the firſt or beginning.

Obvious, eaſie to find or know.

Opulent, powerful in Towns or Cities.

Oblique, winding.

Ortho-

Orthography, true Spelling and good Senſe.

Oſtentation, boaſting.

P.

Paraphraſe, expoſition.

Punctillio, nicety.

Perpetual, always.

Pentecoſt, Whitſontide.

Probation, proving.

Prodigy, a Wonder or Sign.

Paradiſe, a Place of Pleaſure.

Predeſtination, fore-appointing.

Perverſneſs, ſelf-willed or croſs-grained.

Procreate, to beget.

Pectoral, grateful to the Stomach.

Plenary, full.

Potent, powerful.

Q.

Quinteſſence, the virtual part of any thing.

Quality, degree of Honour.

Quandary, a Pauſe or Study upon recovering from a Surprize.

Qualification, one that is fitted for Buſineſs, or has ſuitable Parts for the undertaking it.

Query, a Scruple or Enquiry.

Quadrate, a four-ſquare thing.

Quibble, a trifling Diſcourſe.

R.

Rudiment, firſt Inſtruction.

Rapin, Theft or Violence.

Ravenous, devouring.

Repugnant, contrary.

Regreſſion, returning or going back.

Rational, reaſonable.

Robuſt, ſtrong.

Rectifie, to confirm.

Rural, Country-Affairs.

Reſiſtive, ſtubborn and ungovernable.

Reſtriction, reſtraining or keeping under.

Reſurrection, riſing again.

S.

Sabbath, a day of reſt.

Sanctification, Holineſs.

Subtract, to draw under or take from.

Superlative, the higheſt degree.

Su-

Supreme, the ſame.

Sedate, calm.

Scrutiny, a narrow ſearch.

Sentiment, opinion of a thing.

Subſcribe, to underwrite.

Schiſm, a dividing or factious Rent from the true Church.

Solemn, ſerious.

Subſervient, obedient.

Satiety, ſufficiency.

Sobriety, temperateneſs.

Soleciſm, a hard Queſtion.

T.

Tautology, repeating twice.

Temptation, a ſeducing to Sin.

Tabernacle, a Pavilion or Tent.

Theology, Divinity.

Tranſmigration, one thing paſſing into another.

Tranſubſtantiation, the changing of a Subſtance into another Subſtance different from it.

Temporize, to treat or debate.

Temporal, worldly or things of time.

Terreſtial, Earthly.

Turbulent, troubleſome.

Tacit, ſilent.

Tonutrant, thundring.

V.

Vacant, empty or void.

Viciſſitude, changing or taking place by turns.

Voracious, gluttony.

Vexatious, troubleſom.

Unanimous, of one mind.

Vegetive, or *Vegetables*, living Plants, Herbs, &c.

Virulent, ſtrong.

Vital, lively.

Verbatim, word by word.

Vigilent, watchful.

Verbal, word of mouth, or belonging to words.

W.

Whimſy, a ſtrange fancy.

Whisker, a thing large and ſometimes a Lie.

Whelming, covering.

Wherry, a Boat.

Whitſter, a whitener of Cloth.

Wharfinger, he that owns or looks after a Wharf.

Wheedler, a flatterer or cunning deceiver.

X.

X.

Xanthus, a Philoſopher.

Xenophon, a learned Man, School fellow with *Plato*.

Xerin, a Mooriſh Lady of great fame.

Ximines, a warlike Perſon.

Y.

Yarrow, a Herb ſo called.

Yonder, there.

Yexings, ill Humours ariſing from the Stomach.

Yeaning, a Ewe's bringing forth her young Lambs.

Yellow Hammer, a Bird.

Youthful, in the Spring or Prime of Years.

Yeſterday, the day foregoing the preſent.

Yelping, barking.

Yacht, a ſmall Veſſel for tranſporting Paſſengers.

Yards-arm, that which the Sail is faſtened to on the Maſt of a Ship.

Yeaſt, the working of Ale or Beer, *&c.*

Z.

Zenobia, a warlike Lady.

Zenocrates, a Philoſopher.

Zeuxis, a famous Painter.

Zion, a holy Mount in *Paleſtine*.

Zeal, a concernment for the Worſhip of God.

Zany, a Perſon that acts or apes another, a *Jack-Pudding* or *Merry-Andrew*.

And by theſe you may be enabled to underſtand the meaning of many hard Words which before in reading put you to a ſtand.

The

The Second Part:

Containing useful Writings, as Bonds, Bills, Acquittances, Wills, Letters of Attorney, and all other useful Writings, wherein any thing appears difficult or doubtful, for the better management of Scriveners Business, or what belongs to Notary Publicks, &c.

Instructions how obligatory Writings must be made, in what Cases they are binding and in what not; with good Council and Advice to save much Trouble and Charges in Law-Suits.

SInce obligatory Writings and others are of great use, and one on which the gates of Trade, Commerce, and many other things are turn'd; and considering how few understand to indite, or draw them according to a right Rule and exact Form of Law, I have thought it fit to set down Precedents or Examples of all such Writings as are vulgarly in use, with some Notes and Remarks on them, very necessary to be known by such as are concerned herein, and by way of Precaution, may save them much Trouble, Cost, and many times prevent considerable Losses and Entanglements, which, for want of sound Advice, often happens.

Now it is in the first place to be considered, who are capable of being obliged by Bond, Bill, or other Writings, and where the Obligation may be defective, to prevent committing Faults and Errors that cannot be so easily mended or recovered to any Content or Satisfaction.

You

You muſt then be cautious, that thoſe that are obliged for Sums of Mony, Goods bought in the way of Trade, or any other Bargain in the way of Commerce or Traffick and in many other Caſes, be of full Age, that is one and twenty Years, or, rather, ſomewhat above, to prevent cavil, tho' the punctual time will do if well proved but to a day over; for if they be under that Age the Covenant in ſuch Caſes will not ſtand in force againſt them: Becauſe it is not ſuppoſed Infants, for ſo they are ſtiled, under that Age, are not of competent Underſtanding to make Bargains and enter into Obligation. And, indeed, a wholſom Law is in force againſt it, to prevent their being drawn in and ſeduced in their Nonage by ſubtil and crafty Uſurers, and ſuch like Vermin, who lye upon the catch for young Heirs, and, were not a Bar in their way, would ruine Thouſands more than they do. Alſo Gameſters and other Rakehells would draw them into Bond, and prey upon them to their ruine, before they come to their Eſtates or know well what the uſe of Mony is.

Yet in ſome Caſes a Bond or other Obligation ſtands good againſt ſuch as are not of Age; for it is held for granted, that Males of the Age of Fourteen, and Females of the Age of Twelve, may contract and ſtand obliged for things neceſſary, as for decent wearing Apparel ſuitable to their Degree, Phyſick and Chyrurgery, Diet, Schooling and their Appendages that are for the Conveniencies of Health and Support of Life, yea, for learning of Arts and Sciences, or any Myſteries or Crafts that may enable them to get a Livelihood hereafter, or accompliſh them in generous Education, ſo that they proceed not to extravagancy herein, and are nor extorted upon; for in ſuch caſes they may have redreſs in Equity.

Note again, That the Party obliged muſt be proved, if required, to be *compos mentis*; that is, in his or her right Senſes at the time of ſigning, ſealing

and

and delivering, both in this and the former Case, neither infected with Madness, Lunacy nor Idiotry; for Fools and Madmen are not capable of bargaining; because it is with good ground presumed they know not what they do. Neither can such a one be tryed for any criminal Cause, as not being capable of pleading or defending himself on Tryal. Some hold that Dumbness, Deafness and Blindness, if naturally so, is a good Bar against any Obligation signed by such, for those Defects render them many ways uncapable of knowing or well understanding what they do, and consequently in a good measure ignorant in what they undertake. Wherefore in such Cases Men ought to be cauteous how they part with their Mony or Goods, to prevent Vexation in Suits and stand fair in their Business.

The Nature of Obligations and such-like Writings, giving a clear insight to a reasonable understanding to be sensible what is intended by them.

IN this Case a Bill or Bond or other Obligation is an Act and Deed in Writing, to bind and oblige one Party to another, or as many as the Occasion requires, to pay Sum or Sums of Mony, or to give, do, or perform something therein mentioned to be in the right of the Person to whom he or they are obliged or become bound; and therefore the signing, sealing and delivering as an Act and Deed, is called but a Secondary Cause, by reason there is a Right presumed before to occasion such a Writing.

An Obligation, so called, is that Writing vulgarly called a Bond; for the *Latin* word *Obligo* signifies to Oblige or Bind: and it is the same with a Bill, tho' the Lawyers make this difference between them, *viz.* that with a *Latin* Obligation they term a Bond, and when it is *English* they call it a Bill. And indeed it may

may be, as to the latter, especially be made either with or without a Penalty; and in some Cases the former also, but neither Bonds nor Bills hold in all Cases: For,

Note, That if either Bond or Bill bind or oblige the Party that signs and seals it to any thing unlawful or impossible, it is void by course, and in it self of none effect; for a Man cannot be obliged to break one Law to fulfil another, or be obliged to give a Man a Star, which is not in his power to do. If a Man should take a Sum of Money to forfeit so much, if he emptied not the Ocean, or removed a Mountain, all I presume in this Case is, but to pay back the Mony received; for the thing not being to be done, the Law cannot force a Man to Impossibilities, yet much Trouble and Charge may arise among contentious Persons, by entering upon such Follies; and it will go hard with the obliged if the Cause of the Obligation be not mentioned in the Condition, because then the Bond lyes absolute against him for so much Mony.

As for further Distinctions of Terms, the Creditor, or him to whom the Bond or Bill is made, is called the Obligee, and he who signs it the Obligor or Debtor. And the like in all other Obligations and Contracts; as he that lets a Lease is the Lessee, he that takes it, or to whom it is made, is called the Lessor; and the Persons therein mentioned are and must be stiled by such legal and significant Terms as are appropriated to such Contract, Deed, &c. as Vendor, Vendee, Donor, Donee, Obligor, Obligee, Feoffor, Feoffee, Grantor, Grantee, Lessor, Lessee, and so the like in other Matters that require it.

When you come to make any Obligation, Note, First, That you have regard to the Christian and Sur-names, Stile, Degree, or Quality of the Party to be engaged, whether Lord, Knight, Esquire, Gentleman, Yeoman, Husband-man, Divine, Lawyer,

Handy-

Handycraft or other Trader. Secondly, The County, Town, City or Village, or any other Place of the Abode both of the Obligee and Obligor. Thirdly, The Sum of Mony which is commonly double in the *Latin* Obligation, as well for the security of Interest as to compel the Obligor to pay Costs of Suit, and such Dammage as can be proved to be sustained upon breach of Contract or Non payment when become due. And all these must be carefully set down in their proper places, to prevent Errors that may be otherways assigned. A Bond, tho' it lasts always, can be sued for no more Interest than the Penalty amounts to if it remain unpaid 30 or 40 Years or more; for that is, as I have hinted, the Security for the Interest, and the Forfeiture is all that can be taken. Not to be tedious, I shall conclude this Head in advising those that give Bonds or Bills or other Security in Writing on Book debts, or any Debt before due, to take an Acquittance or General Release dated before the Bond, that two Debts may not arise against him; and it is safer to take Acquittances for Party Payments on a Bond, *&c.* than to stand to an Indorsement, that may be razed out many ways, or the Figures lessened not to be discerned, by such as take pleasure in Knavery, or, through their covetous Inclinations, are induced to Frauds.

Further by the way note, That in the *Latin* Obligation, the Person borrowing Mony, or the Obligor upon that or any other account, is placed in the Accusative Case, and the Obligee, or he that lends or takes any Obligation in the Dative Case, as in the following Examples will be more demonstrable.

The

A Bond for Security, that one under Age ſhall enter into Covenant or Bond, for payment of Money, when of full Age.

NOverint Univerſi per preſentes me Edvardum Simpſon, de parochia Sancti Dacor. in Comitatu Midd. Siſorem, teneri & firmiter Obligari Georgio Tims, Londini, Generoſo in Octoginta Libris Bonæ & Legalis Angliæ Monætæ, ſolvend. eidem Georgio Tims aut ſuo certo Attornato, Executoribus, Adminiſtratoribus, vel Aſſignatis ſuis. Ad quam quidem ſolutionem bene & fideliter faciendam obligo me, Heredes, Executores, Adminiſtratores meos firmiter per preſentes. Sigillo meo Sigillat. Dat. Decimo Die Junii, Anno Regni Domini noſtri Willielmo Tertii, Dei Gratiæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Regis, & Fidei Defenſoris, &c. Decimo Annoq; Domini, 1699.

THE Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, that if the above-bounden *Edward Simpſon* procure *Richard Simpſon*, his Son and Heir apparent, within one Month after he ſhall have attained the Age of one and Twenty Years, to enter into an Obligation together with the ſaid *Edward Simpſon*, wherein the ſaid *Edward Simpſon* and *Richard Simpſon* ſhall be jointly and ſeverally Bound unto the above-named *George Tims*, in the penal Summ of Eighty Pounds conditionally, for the payment of Forty Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England* to the ſaid *George Tims*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, on the Twenty Eighth Day of *January*, which ſhall be in the Year of our Lord God 1704, next enſuing the Date hereof, and if the ſaid

Edward Simpson and *Richard Simpson*, they or either of them, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the said *George Tims*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full Summ of Forty Pounds of the said lawful Money of *England*, on the said Twenty Eighth Day of *January*, according to the Date above-said, without fraud or further delay, then this Obligation be void and of none effect, or else to stand and remain in full force and virtue.

Sigilat. & Deliberat.
in presentia
Joseph Hall.

Edward Simpson.

☞ *Note, that this Bond may be so made, that the Party who is obliged to procure the Party under Age, to enter into Bond when he comes of Age, need not be jointly bound with him, but procuring him to enter into Obligation, according to the Tenure of this Obligation, the first is discharged, and becomes null and void, but then his Name must not be mentioned in the Condition, that he is content to become Obligor to the Obligee in the Bond, to be made when the Party comes of Age.*

The Condition of a single Bond, to pay a Sum of Money at a place certain.

THE Condition of the Obligation is such, that if the above-bounden *Thomas Hicks*, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, shall and do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the above-named *Edward Willis*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full Summ of Fifty Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, on the Tenth Day of *December* next ensuing the Date of these pre-

preſents, at or in the now Dwelling-houſe of the ſaid *Edward Willis*, ſcituate in *Lombard-ſtreet* in *London*, without fraud or farther delay, then this Obligation to be void and of none effect, or elſe to ſtand and remain in full force and virtue.

Sigillat. & Deliberat.
in preſentia
William Stubbs, *Thomas Hicks* ●
Thomas Weeks.

☞ *Note, that the* Latin *Obligation to a ſingle Bond will ſuit to any ſingle Condition, as to manner and form, having regard to the Names of the Parties, their places of abode, Vocation, Stile or Title, the Summ of Money, which is double in the Obligation, the Date, &c. And ſo that of a double or treble Bond will do the like for double or treble Conditions, by the foregoing Rule, and having a due regard, you may put in as many Names as you will.*

☞ *Note, that this Letter of Attorney may ſerve in General for the recovery of Debts at large, or to ſue upon any other account, ſo far as an Attorney ſo Conſtituted and Impowered can be warrantable, expreſſing more than one particular Debt or Cauſe, or Name or Names of Perſons, or in general all and ſingular Debts due and owing to me from any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever. But this Letter may be Revoked by the Party giving it, at pleaſure.*

The form of Revoking a Letter of Attorney, upon breach of Truſt, or other conſiderable Cauſe.

TO all Chriſtian People to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, *James Selby* of the Pariſh of St. *Mary White-Chappel*, Gent. ſendeth Greeting, where-

as I the ſaid *James Selby*, upon Truſt and Confidence, which I had and firmly repoſed in *George Hunt of London*, Merchant, did by my Letter of Attorney conſtitute and make the ſaid *George Hunt* (for me, and in my name, for one Debt of the Sum of Fifty Pounds, due to me from *Walter Keeley* of St. *Albans*, in the County of *Hartford*, Yeoman,) my full lawful Attorney, and did give and grant to him my full Power and Authority, to Act and Deal for me and to my Behoof as touching that Matter, as in the Letter of Attorney given and granted to him the ſaid *George Hunt*, doth more fully appear. Now know ye, that I the ſaid *James Selby*, for that the ſaid *George Hunt* hath by colour of the ſaid Authority to him given, behaved himſelf greatly to my hindrance and damage, contrary to the Truſt and Confidence repoſed by me in him, have Revoked, Countermanded, and made void, and by theſe Preſents do Revoke, Countermand, and make void the ſaid Letter of Attorney ſo granted, and all the Power and Authority of the ſaid *George Hunt*, to him given as well by the ſaid Writing, as by any other ways or means whatſoever, whereby he can or may pretend to have any Doing or Dealing for me or in my name, touching or relating to any thing that of Right and Claim appertaineth to me. In Witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the Firſt Day of *September*, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lord *William* the Third, King of *England*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God 1699.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered
in the preſence of, &c. *James Selby*

☞ *Note, this Revocation is for a particular Summ of Money, which muſt always be named in the body of the Revocation in ſuch Caſes, and ſo muſt any particular thing, for which the Letter of Attorney was given; but*

if

if it be General and no particulars mentioned in the Letter, there is no need of mentioning any particular in the Revokement; but it may run in general Terms, viz. For all and singular my Goods, Dues, Debts, and Demands whatsoever, *&c. If you make it Irrevokable, it must be so expressed, and by Assigning a particular Debt over upon Consideration, or the whole Trust in general.*

A Letter of Attorney from a Husband to his Wife, upon a Voyage, or going to Travel beyond the Seas, &c.

KNow all Men by these Presents, that I *Thomas Watson* of *Westminster*, Gent. do hereby Assign, Constitute, and Ordain, and in my stead and place do put, appoint, and depute my Loving Wife *Mary Watson*, to be my true and lawful Deputy and Attorney, for me and in my name, and to my own proper Use, Benefit, and Behoof, to ask, demand, and require, Sue for, recover, and receive all such Debts, Duties, Summ and Summs of Money, Rent and Rents, or Arrierages of Rent or Rents, Yearly Payment, Merchandize, Legacies, Moneys due or to be due upon Pay Bill, or Bills of Exchange, and all other Demands and Dues whatsoever, as now are, or hereafter shall become due and payable, belonging or to be delivered unto me the said *Thomas Watson*, by or from any Person or Persons whatsoever or wheresoever, and to pay Money for me, and to contract for, Demise and Let to Farm at the accustomed Rates, or more, all or any of my Messuages, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments whatsoever, and for default of payment or delivery of any Rent or Rents, or other Summ or Summs of Money, or other thing or things to me due, or to be due, or belonging to, to use all lawful ways and means for the recovery

thereof, by Action, Suit, Bill, Plaint, Diſtreſs, Re-entry, or otherwiſe, as fully and amply in all and every reſpect as I my ſelf might or could do, if I were Perſonally preſent, and to Sue, Implead, Make Anſwer, Proſecute and Defend in any Court of Law or Equity, and before any Judge or Juſtice in any Suit, Matter or Cauſe, with me, for me, or againſt me, as the Cauſe ſhall require, to deal or intermeddle in all Actions, Suits, Affairs or Buſineſs, and ways touching or concerning me or my Agent or Factor, or otherwiſe giving, and by theſe Preſents granting to my ſaid Attorney, full, whole and lawful Authority in the Execution of all and ſingular the Premiſſes, and to ſubſtitute and appoint one or more Attorney or Attorneys in any of the Premiſſes, and the ſame at her pleaſure again to revoke and make void, and to make and give any Acquittance, Releaſe or Diſcharge upon the recovery and Receipt of any Debt, Summ or Summs of Money, Rent or Rents, or any other thing whatſoever, as the Cauſe ſhall require, and generally to ſay, do, execute, compound, conclude, agree, determine and finiſh all and every other Act and Acts, thing or things whatſoever, which in or about the Premiſſes ſhall be needful to be had, made or done, and that in as large and ample manner, and as fully and effectually to all intents and purpoſes as I my ſelf might, ought or could, if preſent in my own Perſon do, ratifying, confirming and allowing for firm, effectual and Irrevocable all and whatſoever my ſaid Attorney ſhall do or cauſe to be done in and about the Premiſſes, by virtue of theſe Preſents. In Witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the Ninth Day of *July*, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lord *William* the Third, by

the

the Grace of God, King of *England*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God 1699.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of
James Borby, *Thomas Watson.*
Thomas Wyat.

Note, that this, with a little alteration may be given by a Seaman to his Wife or another, to receive his Pay that shall become due in his absence in an East-India Voyage, or the like, or for any other Matters, the particulars being named, or in general, no particulars being mentioned, as the Cause shall require.

A Letter of License, wherein Creditors Bind themselves to give their Debtor a certain limited time, to pay the Money due from him to them.

TO all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, we whose Names are hereunder Subscribed and annexed, Creditors of *William Borrel*, Merchant of *London*, send Greeting: Whereas the said *William Borrel* doth now stand Indebted to us his Creditors, in divers Summs of Money, which we are truly sensible he is not at present able to pay, and we the said Creditors and each of us respectively, being well satisfied of the good intent and meaning of the said *William Borrel*, which he hath to pay to us our several and respective Debts. Now know ye, That we the said Creditors, and every one of us, for and in the Consideration aforementioned, have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant unto the said *William Borrel* our sure and free License, Liberty and safe Conduct, as much as in us is, to go, come, pass and repass about his Business or Occasions, for the space

of Three whole Years from the Date hereof, without Lett, Suit, Trouble or Moleſtation of us his ſaid Creditors, or any of us, our, or any of our Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, at any of our Suit or Suits, and if it ſhall ſo happen, that the ſaid *William Borrel* at any time, during or within the ſaid Term of Three full Years, ſhall by us his ſaid Creditors, or any of us, our, or any of our Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, or by any other Perſon or Perſons, by or through the Commandment, Will, Conſent, or Knowledge of us, or any of us or them, contrary to the Tenor or true Meaning of theſe Preſents, be any ways Arreſted, Sued or Moleſted in his Perſon or Goods, and be not thereof forthwith diſcharged and defended, that then the ſaid *William Borrel*, his Executors and Adminiſtrators ſhall by virtue of theſe Preſents, be for ever clearly acquitted and diſcharged againſt him or them, his or their Executors or Adminiſtrators, by whoſe means and conſent the ſaid *William Borrel* ſhall be, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this our preſent Writing of ſafe Conduct, Vexed, Sued, Arreſted, Attached or Hindred as aforeſaid, and thereof not forthwith diſcharged and defended with his reaſonable Coſts and Damages allowed by him or them ſo Arreſting, *&c.* And that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid *William Borrel*, to Plead and give in Evidence this our preſent Writing and ſafe Conduct, in full bar and diſcharge of the Debt and Debts of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, by whom the ſaid *William Borrel* ſhall be ſo Arreſted, Sued or Moleſted as aforeſaid. In Witneſs whereof we the ſaid Creditors of the ſaid *William Borrel*, have hereunto ſet our Hands and Seals the Eight Day of *Auguſt*, in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lord *William* the Third, by the Grace

Grace of God, King of *England*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God 1699.

Thomas Maſon, ● } { *James Oaks*, ●
William Long, ● } { *George Webb*, ●
Edward Friby, ● } { *Thomas Iſlip*. ●

☞ *Note, the Witneſs or Witneſſes, who ſo Signing, Sealing and Delivering to the uſe of the Party, muſt Indorſe his or their Names on the back-ſide of the Letter, and if upon ſhewing it to any of the Creditors who have Signed, after Signing, and he or they Tear off or Cancel his own or any others Name or Seal, or deſtroy the whole Writing within the time limited, the Party ſo offending lies liable to an Impriſonment, or paying ſuch damage as the Party ſuſtains, if Arreſted, &c. if he preſently procure not a new Subſcription to another Letter of Licenſe in the ſame manner and form, with all the Hands to it before Subſcribed, becauſe by this Act he takes away the Parties liberty, when it has been freely granted and given him as the voluntary Act and Deed of his Creditors, or incur ſuch other Amercement or Penalty as the Judge before whom he is Summoned and appears, ſhall think fit to inflict, and in caſe of tearing or violently taking away a Bond or other Specialty for a certain Summ of Money, it is held to be Felony, becauſe the Party by ſuch an illegal Act is preſumed to be Robbed of ſo much Money as the Obligation entitled him to, and without the producing of which, he can make no Title or Claim to it, but if it be left in Truſt, it is otherwiſe.*

A Bill of Sale for Goods, &c.

KNow all Men by theſe Preſents, that *John Wade* of the Pariſh of *Stepney*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Victualler, for and in conſideration of

the Summ of Fifteen Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, to me in hand paid by *Robert Humphreys* of *Rotherhith*, in the County of *Surry*, Brewer, whereof I do hereby acknowledge the Receipt, and my ſelf therewith fully and entirely ſatisfied, have Bargained, Sold, Set-over and Delivered, and by theſe Preſents in plain and open Market, according to the due form of Law in that caſe made and provided, do Bargain, Set over and Deliver unto the ſaid *Robert Humphreys* One Feather-Bed, value Three Pounds, Six Leather Chairs, value One Pound, with all other my Goods and Chattels now being and remaining in my preſent Dwelling-houſe, in the Pariſh and County aforeſaid, of which particulars I have given him the ſaid *Robert Humphreys*, an Inventory Subſcribed with my own hand, bearing even Date with theſe Preſents: The ſaid Goods and Chattels to have and to hold to the proper Uſe and Behoof of him the ſaid *Robert Humphreys*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns for ever, and I the ſaid *John Wade*, for my Self, my Executors and Adminiſtrators, the ſaid Bargained Premiſſes unto the ſaid *Robert Humphreys*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, againſt all and all manner of Perſons ſhall warrant, and for ever defend by theſe Preſents. In Witneſs whereof, with the delivery of One Feather-Bed, part of the Bargained Premiſſes, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the Fourth Day of *September*, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lord *William* the Third, by the Grace of God King of *England*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God 1699.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the preſence of
Jacob Trulo,
Thomas Munton.

John Wade.

Note,

☞ *Note, a Bill of Sale may be made to give time, that the Money being repayed in a ſet time, the Goods to be reſtored, or elſe Covenanted to be diſpoſed of at the end of that time for default, which with a little variation in the foregoing form may be drawn by an ordinary Capacity, only puting in after the Words,* Shall and will ever defend by theſe Preſents, *viz provided, nevertheleſs, that if I the ſaid* John Wade, *my Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, one or any of us, do or ſhall well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid unto the ſaid* Robert Humphreys, *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, the full Sum of Fifteen Pounds, with lawful Intereſt, at or upon the Tenth Day of* March *next enſuing the Date hereof, for the Redemption of the ſaid Bargained Premiſſes, then this preſent Writing to be void, or elſe to ſtand and remain in full force and virtue. In Witneſs,&c. and ſo goe on to the end. This may be made for Cattel, Corn or any moveable Goods, Chattels, and no Attachment, Execution, &c. after Sale and Delivery of part, this Writing being Signed, can lie againſt them upon removal, for any Debt due to any one by the Party Signing the Bill, unleſs when they are redeemed and returned again to be his proper Goods.*

A Deed of Gift, diſpoſing of ſomething in one's Life-time Actually, &c.

TO all People to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, I *William Lamplough* do ſend Greeting, know ye, that I the ſaid *William Lamplough* of the Pariſh of *Poplar*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Huſbandman, for and in conſideration of Love, good Will and Affection which I have and do bear towards my Loving Siſter *Mary Pots*, of the ſame Pariſh and County, Widow, have given and granted, and by theſe Preſents do freely, clearly and abſolutely give and grant unto

to the said *Mary Pots*, her Heirs, Executors or Administrators all and singular my Goods and Chattels now being in my present Dwelling-house, in the Parish aforesaid, known by the Name of *Crab* of which, with these Presents, I have delivered to the said *Mary Pots* an Inventory, Signed with my own Hand, and bearing even Date, to have and to hold all the said Goods and Chattels, in the said Premisses or Dwelling-house, to her the said *Mary Pots*, her Heirs, Executors or Administrators, from henceforth as her and their proper Goods and Chattels, absolutely, without any manner of Condition. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this Tenth Day of *November*, in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lord *William* the Third, by the Grace of God King of *England*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God 1699.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of
John Tubman, *William Lamplough.* ❁
William Hooper.

☞ *Note, this may be made of larger extent, as to give away Cattel, Corn, House and Land not entailed, and these or the principal of them must be named, and the Deed of Gift so Signed, Sealed and Delivered before sufficient Witness, freely, and without any Compulsion will stand good in Law, and take place.*

A Warrant of Attorney to Appear, &c.

To *L. G. R. G.* Attornies of the Court of *Kings-Bench* at *Westminster*, or any of them.

These

THeſe are to Authorize you, and I do hereby deſire you or either of you, to appear for me *Thomas Simmons*, in the ſaid Court, at the Suit of *Roger Willis*, in an Action of the Caſe, to Imparle unto the ſaid Action, and afterwards to Plead, *&c.* and for your ſo doing this ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant. Witneſs my Hand and Seal the Tenth Day of *June*, *Anno* 1699.

Thomas Simmons (*L.*

☞ *Note, the ſame words or form will ſerve for the Court of* Common-Pleas, *only inſtead of Attorneys of the Court of* Kings-Bench, &c. *write Attorneys of the Court of* Common-Pleas, *and Appearances in the Superiour Courts, or Courts of* Weſtminſter *mentioned, are taken for any Sum of Money, by way of contract of Debt, under Ten Pounds, but above that Sumin holds to Bail.*

Receipts to be given or taken for Money or Goods, commonly called Acquittances, how to draw them up in the moſt accurate and legal forms.

An Acquittance in full for Money Lent, or Goods Sold.

November *the* 10*th.* 1699.

REceived then of Mr. *William Foxley*, the Summ of Thirty Pounds, from him due to me, and is in full payment of all and all manner of Debts, Dues and Demands whatſoever. In Witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand, the Day and Year above-mentioned.

l.	*s.*	*d.*
30	00	00

James Goodwin.

At

An Acquittance in full for Rent.

December *the* 28*th.* 1699.

REceived then of Mr. *Giles Hopkins*, the Summ of Twenty Pounds, all Taxes by him paid to my Behoof, over and above discounted, which is in full for half a Years Rent due to me at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord God, preceding the Date hereof. In Witness of which full payment, I have hereunto set my Hand, the Date of the Day and Year above-mentioned.

l.	*s.*	*d.*
20	00	00

Thomas Evans.

An Acquittance proper to be given by a Brewer's Clerk.

October *the* 9*th.* 1699.

REceived then of Mr. *John Wiggan* for Ten Barrels of Beer, and Four Three Firkins of Ale, Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings; at which time over and above Five Barrels of Beer and Two Three Firkins of Ale resteth upon the whole Account: And in consideration of the said Summ of Twelve Pounds in part, received by me for the Use of my Master *James Goodale*, I have hereunto set my Hand, the Day and Date of the Year above-mentioned.

l.	*s.*	*d.*
12	10	00

John Swillwell.

An

An Acquittance for Money in part.

REceived *June* 10. 1699 of Mr. *James Paywell* the Summ of Five Pounds in part, remains due Five Pounds Nine Shillings and Six Pence. I say received

l.	*s.*	*d.*
05	00	00

By me *Thomas Lamborn.*

A short Acquittance that may generally serve for any Summ of Money.

REceived this Ninth Day of *August* 1699, of Mr. *William Wills*, the Summ of Nine Pounds Ten Shillings, in full of all Accompts, Dues, Debts and Demands whatsoever. I say received

l.	*s.*	*d.*
09	10	00

Per me *James Shortland.*

An Acquittance given in Partnership.

November *the* 12*th.* 1699.

REceived then of Mr. *George Wells* the Summ of Twenty Six Pounds in full of all Accompts, Debts, Dues and Demands. I say received to the Use and Behoof of my self and Partner *Joseph Snipe.*

l.	*s.*	*d.*
26	00	00

Per me *Thomas Lawes.*

An

An Acquittance for Cattel Sold.

January *the* 10*th.* 1699.

REceived then of Mr. *Thomas Yeomans*, the Sum of Twenty Pounds Five Shillings, for Two Bullocks and Four Sheep, Sold by me to the said Mr. *Thomas Yeomans* in open Market, the Date of the Day and Year abovementioned. Witness my Hand

l.	*s.*	*d.*
20	05	00

William Driver.

An Acquittance to be given by an Apprentice or other Hired Servant, in trust.

August *the* 4*th.* 1699.

REceived of Mr. *Jacob Western* the Summ of Nineteen Pounds Nine Shillings and Two Pence in part, remaining due upon Accompt Ten Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Four Pence. Received for the Use of my Master *Josia Biscot*, by me *Samuel Soby*. Witness my Hand

l.	*s.*	*d.*
19	09	02

Samuel Soby.

☞ *Acquittances after this manner may be made as any occasion requires, in part, or in full, by changing the Name and the Summ as there is cause; and for Goods you may if you think fit, mention the Goods in gross or particular. Sundry other useful Writings, in due and legal forms, as in the several Heads, you will find, with Notes upon what farther can or ought to be done or a-*

voided

voided in relation to the Premiſſes, being all the moſt neceſſary Writings Drawn by Scriveners, or Publick Notaries.

A General Releaſe from one to one.

KNow all men by theſe Preſents, that I *John Peaceable* of *Rocheſter*, in the County of *Kent*, Yeoman, have Remiſed, Releaſed, and for ever quitted Claim, and by theſe Preſents do Remiſe, Releaſe, and for ever quit Claim to *Abraham Biger* of *Maidſtone*, in the County aforeſaid, Huſbandman, his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, of all and all manner of Action and Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Writings, Debts, Dues, Duties, Accompts, Sum and Sums of Money, Leaſes, Mortgages, Judgments by Coſeſſion, or otherwiſe obtained, Executions, Extents, Quarrels, Controverſies, Treſpaſſes, Damages and Demands whatſoever which by Law or Equity, or otherwiſe howſoever; I the ſaid *John Peaceable*, againſt the ſaid *Abraham Biger* ever had, and which I, my Heirs, Executors or Adminiſtrators, ſhall or may Claim, Challenge, or Demand, for, or by reaſon, means, or colour, of any Matter, Cauſe or Thing whatſoever, to the day of the Date of theſe Preſents. In Witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this fifth day of *October*, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *William* the Third, King of *England*, *&c.* And in the Year of our Lord God, 1699.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the Preſence of
Walter Gubbin
Ralph Trotman

John Peaceable.

Note,

Note, it is always the safest way in giving a General Release to any Party, to take one your self, for tho' nothing may appear that you stand in need of it at that time, yet usually a Snake lies hid in the Grass, where a General Release is required, and by adding more Names, and saying we instead of I, may be from two to two, or as many as is required.

A Letter of Attorney Impowering a Second Person to Demand and Recover Money for you, or to your behoof.

KNow all Men by these Presents, that I *James Selby* of the Parish of St. *Mary White-Chapel*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Gent. for sundry weighty Considerations, have Nominated, Constituted, and Appointed; and by these Presents do Nominate, Constitute, Appoint and Ordain, and in my Stead and Place, put my Trusty and Well-beloved Friend, *George Hunt* of *London*, Merchant, my True and Lawful Attorney, to Ask, Demand, Levy, Recover and Receive for me, and in my Name, and to my Behoof and Use, of *Walter Kelley* of St. *Albans*, in the County of *Hertford*, Yeoman, the Sum of Fifty Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, which he the said *Walter Kelley* Oweth to me, and standeth Indebted by Note under his Hand, bearing Date the Twentieth of *February*, 1698. Giving, and by these Presents Granting to my said Attorney, my sole and full Power and Authority in the Premisses, to Sue, Arrest, Implead, Imprison and Condemn the said *Walter Kelley*, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators; for me, and in my Name, in any Court Spiritual or Temporal, before any Judg, or Justice of Oyer, &c. And the said *Walter Kelley*, his Heirs,

Heirs, Executors or Administrators, again out of Prison to deliver at his Discretion; and upon the Receipt of the said Sum of Fifty Pounds or any part thereof, one or more Acquittance or Acquittances, Discharge or Discharges, Release or Releases for me, and in my Name, to make, sign and deliver: As also one or more Attorney or Attorneys under him to substitute or appoint; and again at his pleasure to revoke, and further to do, execute, perform and finish for me and in my Name, all and singular thing and things which shall or may be necessary concerning and touching the Premisses, as fully, throughly and entirely as I the said *James Selby* in my own Person might or could do in or about the Premisses: Ratifying, Confirming and Allowing whatsoever my said Attorney shall do or cause to be done in this matter by these Presents. In Witness whereof I the said *James Selby* have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this Tenth Day of *July*, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *William* the Third, King of *England*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God 1699.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the Presence of

James Selby.

A Warrant of Attorney to confess Judgment upon a Bond, the Money not being paid on the set day.

TO *L. G.* and *R. C.* or any other Attorney of His Majestys Court of *Kings-Bench Westminster.*

These are to Warrant and Authorize you, or either of you, to appear for me *John Witham* of *Reading*, in the County of *Berks*, Gent. at the Suit of *James Bletsho* of *Buckingham*, in the County of *Bucks*, Yeoman; and to receive a Declaration in an Acti-

on

on of Debt for One Hundred Pounds, as of *Trin* Term last past, and to confess Judgment by, (*Non Sum Informatus*, *Nihil Dicit*) or otherwise at your diseretion; and for so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant in that behalf. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Tenth Day of *July*, in the Tenth Year of our Sovereign Lord *William* the Third, by the Grace of God King of *England*, &c. And in the Year of our Lord God 1699.

John Wigham.

☞ *Note, that the Attorney confessing Judgment, it is the Partys own Act and Deed; for if he be Imposed on, and the Party against whom Judgment is entered up reputable, it will prove of bad consequence if Forged or Counterfeited, unless the Clyent be produced to justifie the matter or stand in the Gap.*

A Covenant from an Infant or one under Age, to engage him to Execute a Conveyance at Age.

KNow all Men by these Presents, That *Arthur Bland* of *Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*, (in pursuance of the Intention of *John White* of the same City and County; expressed in his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the Sixteenth Day of *October* 1699,) do hereby Promise and Engage my self to *James Crofts* that I shall and will at any time or times, after I shall attain the Age of Twenty One Years, upon the Request, and Cost and Charges of the said *James Crofts*, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, make such Conveyances and Assurances for the settling, conveying and assuring unto and upon the said *James Crofts*, his Heirs, and Assigns, all that &c. whereof or where-

in

I have any Eſtate, Right, Truſt or Equity whatever, as by the ſaid *James Crofts* his Heirs or Aſſigns ſhall be reaſonably Deviſed, Adviſed or Required; and that the ſame at ſuch time of Conveyance or Aſſurance, ſhall be free and clear off and from all Eſtates or Incumbrances made, or wittingly or willingly ſuffered by me the ſaid *Arthur Bland*. In Witneſs hereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the Twentieth Day of *September* 1699.

Arthur Bland, ●

A Releaſe to Perſonal Actions.

TO all Chriſtian People, I *Iſaac Wilſon* ſend Greeting, know ye that I the ſaid *Iſaac Wilſon* of *D.* in the County of *B. D.* have Remiſed, Releaſed, and quitted Claim, and by theſe Preſents, for me my Executors, Adminiſtrators, and every of them, do Remiſe, Releaſe, and for ever Quit Claim unto *James Holles* of the Pariſh of *Deptford* in the County of *Kent*, Marriner, his Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrafors, and every of them, their, and every of their Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels, all and all manner of Perſonal Actions, Suits, Debts, Duties, Reckoning, Accompts, Sum and Sums of Money, and Demands Perſonal whatſoever, from the beginning of the World to the Day of the Date hereof. Witneſs my Hand and Seal this Tenth Day of *June*, in the Tenth Year of our Sovereign Lord *William* the Third, by the Grace of, God King of *England*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God 1699.

Iſaac Wilſon. ●

The

The Form of an Indenture for an Apprentice.

THis Indenture Witneſſeth, That *Giles Lambert*, late Son of *James Lambert*, of *Bath*, in the County of *Somerſet*, hath put himſelf, and by theſe Preſents doth voluntarily put himſelf, and of his own free will and accord, put himſelf Apprentice to *Samuel Livewell*, Citizen and *Mercer* of *London*, to learn his Art, Trade or Myſtery, after the manner of an Apprentice to ſerve him from the Day of the Date hereof, for and During the full Term of Seven Years next enſuing; during all which time the ſaid Apprentice his ſaid Maſter faithfully ſhall Serve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Commandments gladly every where Obey. He ſhall do no Damage to his ſaid Maſter, nor ſee it to be done by others, without letting, or giving notice thereof to his ſaid Maſter. He ſhall not waſte his ſaid Maſters Goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He ſhall not commit Fornication nor contract Matrimony within the ſaid Term. At Cards, Dice, or any other unlawful Game he ſhall not Play, whereby his ſaid Maſter may be damaged, with his own Goods nor the Goods of others. He ſhall not Abſent himſelf Day nor Night from his Maſters Service without his leave, nor haunt Ale-houſes, Taverns or Play-houſes: But in all things behave himſelf as a faithful Apprentice ought to do, during the ſame Term. And the ſaid Maſter ſhall uſe the utmoſt of his Endeavour to Teach or cauſe to be Taught and Inſtructed the ſaid Apprentice in the Trade and Myſtery he now Occupieth or followeth; and procure and provide for him ſufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Waſhing and Lodging, fitting for an Apprentice during the ſaid Term. And for the true performance of every of the ſaid Covenants and Agreements, either of the ſaid Parties Bind themſelves unto the other by theſe Preſents.

Preſents. In Witneſs whereof they have Interchangeably put their Hands and Seals this Tenth Day of *September*, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *William* the Third, by the Grace of God King of *England*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord God 1699.

Giles Lambert.

☞ *Note, the Maſter muſt Sign an Indenture to the Apprentice, and the Apprentice one to his Maſter Interchangeably; the Seal hanging by a ſlip of Parchment, as in caſe of a Leaſe or Deed.*

If an Apprentice be Inroll'd he cannot Sue out his Indentures, but upon proof of Unmerciful Uſage, Want of Victuals, and other Neceſſaries: Or his Maſter being Incapable of Teaching him his Trade, or not cauſing it at his proper Charge to be done by others that are capable of it. And it holds the ſame with a Miſtreſs, but there being no Inrollment, an Indenture may be Sued out, without ſhewing cauſe in Citys and Corporations, &c. unleſs any of them can ſhew Cuſtoms to the contrary.

A ſhort Will according to Legal Form.

IN the Name of God, *Amen*, The Twentieth Day of *September*, 1699. I *James Goodman* of the City of *London*, *Merchant-Taylor*; being very Sick and Weak in Body, but of perfect Mind and Memory, Thanks be given unto God: Therefore calling unto Mind the Mortality of my Body, and knowing that it is appointed for all Men once to Dye, do make and Ordain this my laſt Will and Teſtament, that is to ſay, Principally, and firſt of all, I give and Recommend my Soul into the Hands of God that gave it; and my Body I recommend to the Earth, to be Buried in decent Chriſtian Burial at the diſcretion

of

of my Executors; nothing doubting but at the General Reſurrection I ſhall receive the ſame again by the mighty Power of God. And as touching ſuch Worldly Eſtate wherewith it hath pleaſed God to Bleſs me in this Life, I give, demiſe and diſpoſe of the ſame in the following manner and form.

Imprimis, I give and bequeath to *Elizabeth* my dearly beloved Wife, the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, to be raiſed, and levied out of my Eſtate together with all my Houſhold Goods, Debts and moveable Effects.

Item, I give to my well beloved Daughter *Elizabeth Goodman*, whom I likewiſe conſtitute, make and ordain my ſole Executrix of this my laſt Will and Teſtament, all and ſingular my Lands, Meſſuages and Tenements, by her freely to be poſſeſſed and enjoyed. And I do hereby utterly diſallow, revoke and diſannul all and every other former Teſtaments, Wills, Legacies and Bequeſts, and Executors, by me in any ways before Named, Willed and Bequeathed, Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my laſt Will and Teſtament. In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the Day and Year above written.

Signed, Sealed, Publiſhed, Pronounced and Declared by the ſaid James Goodman, *as his laſt Will and Teſtament, in the preſence of us the Subſcribers,*
Anthony Wilks,
Thomas Davis,
Ann Cheek.

James Goodman ●

☞ *Now, if a Will be already made, and a Man has no mind to alter it, but add ſomething more; He may*

may affix the following Codicil or Schedule to it, and it will ſtand good in Law as part of the Will.

A Codicil or Schedule to a Will.

BE it known to all Men by theſe Preſents, That whereas I *James Goodman* of the City of *London*, *Merchant-Tayler*; have made and declared my laſt Will and Teſtament in Writing, bearing Date the 20th day of *September* 1699. I the ſaid *James Goodman* by this preſent Codicil, do Ratify and Confirm my ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament; and do give and bequeath unto my Loving Couſin *John Goodman*, the Sum of Fifty Pounds of good and lawful Money of *England*, to be paid unto him the ſaid *John Goodman*, by my Executrix out of my Eſtate: And my Will and Meaning is, that this Codicil or Schedule be, and be Adjudged to be part and parcel of my ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament; and that all things herein mentioned and contained, be faithfully and truly performed, and as fully and amply in every reſpect, as if the ſame were ſo declared and ſet down in my ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament. Witneſs my Hand, *&c.*

&c. Note, that the Legacies mentioned in any Will or annexed by Codicil, the Sum of Money given certain, or any thing elſe bequeathed, muſt be mentioned; alſo the Parties Name to whom it is ſo Willed or Bequeathed.

2. *Three Witneſſes muſt ſet their Hands as Witneſſes, and not any of them Named in the Will or Codicil.*

3. *If a Will be made at* Amſterdam *in* Holland, *and any Perſon Reſiding in* England *be made Executor, it is held not to be Authentick if the City be only Named and not the Country wherein it is Scituate; ſeeing there may be an other City or place of the ſame Name in another*

Country, but if it speciſie Amſterdam *in* Holland, *it holds good.*

4. *If a Party be under Age, and Willed Twenty Pounds when he or ſhe comes of Age; and it ſo fall out the Party Die before the Years are accompliſhed of full Age, yet it is agreed, that his or her Executors may recover the ſaid Legacie at the time it ſhould have become due, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Will: But if a Party bequeaths his Lands or Tenements to me and my Heirs, and it ſo happen I Dye before the Teſtater, then the Demiſe is concluded to be meerly void,*

5. *In caſe a Man be poſſeſſed of a Coppy-hold, and a ſurrender be made by him of his Lands to the uſe of his laſt Will, and then he Dyes; the Land cannot paſs by Tenor of his laſt Will, but by the ſurrender it may; yet the Will is a good Director in ſuch Caſes.*

6. *Now, ſuppoſe a Party has a Term of Years in Land or Tenements, and he hath a right to diſpoſe of them; which ſaid Term he grants to one not Allied to him, and Dyes; this right ſo granted ſhall hold: And though he leaves a Wife, ſhe ſhall make no recovery of the Term of Years that are remaining, and were in the right of the Deceaſed, before diſpoſed of.*

7. *If a Party by Will hath Lands bequeathed to him for ever, and thereby hath a Fee; it is by many held, he hath but a Fee-hold during Life; but if Willed to him and his Aſſigns, it alters the property: For he hath by virtue thereof a Fee Simple.*

A Warrant by a Proctor, by a Son, to permit another to to Adminiſter upon his Father's Eſtate.

KNow all Men by theſe Preſents, that I *John Simmonds* of *Abingdon*, in the County of *Berks*, of Fourteen, but under the Age of Twenty One Years, Son of *Jacob Simmons*, late of the ſaid Town

and

and County, Deceaſed, do elect and chooſe *George Wade* of the ſame Town and County, Yeoman, my Curator or Guardian, to take Adminiſtration of the Goods of my ſaid Father, left un-Adminiſtred, by *Mary Simmons* my Mother, for my Benefit during my Minority, and to all other Effects of Law whatſoever; and I do give Power and Authority to Mr. *George Wilde*, and Mr. *William Hobs*, Proctors of the Court for Probates of Wills and Granting Adminiſtrations, Jointly and ſeverally to appear for me before the Judges for Probate of Wills, and Granting Adminiſtrations, Lawfully Authorized, and in my Name, to Pray and Obtain the ſaid *George Wade* to be Aſſigned my Curator or Gaurdian, as aforeſaid, and what they, or either of them ſhall do herein, I promiſe to hold Firm for ever. Witneſs my Hand, this 20*th.* day of *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1699.

John Simmons.

The Form of a Petition, to Crave Charity.

To the Right Worſhipful Sir T. B. *Knight and Barronet, the Petition of* James Aſton, *Humbly ſaweth.*

WHereas your poor Petitioner, having been well Educated, and a Trader for conſiderable years, and Bearing all Chargeable Offices; thrugh many Loſſes and Diſappointments, is now, together with his Wife and Children, reduced to a low, miſerable, and moſt deplorable State and Condition; Humbly beſeeches your Worſhips Charitable Aſſiſtance, for his preſent Support; for which great Liberality towards him, your poor Petitioner; As in Duty Bound, ſhall ever Pray.

☞ Note, That by Altering the Matter or Cauſe for which you Petition, the like Manner and Form may ſerve upon any other Occaſion whatſoever.

An Aſſignment of a Leaſe, by Indorſement.

MEmorandum, That I *William Sibbs*, in and for Conſideration of Forty Pounds of Lawful *Engliſh* Money in Hand Paid to me by *George Tuther*, Gent. have Granted, Aſſigned, and Set over, unto the ſaid *George Tuther*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, as well this preſent Indenture, and all the Meſſuage, Tenement and Hereditaments within mentioned, or to be Demiſed, as alſo my Eſtate, Title, Right and Intereſt of and unto the ſame, either by Force, Virtue or Means of this preſent Indenture, or otherwiſe howſoever. Witneſs my Hand and Seal, this Fifth day of *December*. 1699.

Sigilat' & Deliberat'
in Preſentia
Thomas Marks
George Potter

William Sibs ✠

Livery and Seiſin to be Indorſed on a Deed.

MEmorandum, That quiet and peaceable Poſſeſſion of Lands and Hereditaments within mentioned to be Granted, was had, and taken by the within mentioned *James Selbey*, the Attorney within Named, and by him was delivered to the within Named *John Gibs*, the Bargainee, in his

own

own proper Perſon, and his Heirs, to the uſe of him the ſaid *John Gibs*, and of his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, according to the Tenor from the Effect of the within Written Deed. In the Preſence of us whoſe Names are as Witneſſes hereunto Affixed.

James Grobey
Samuel Long

☞ *If any Party cannot Write, but ſet a Mark or Letters, either as Witneſs or Principle, it muſt be thus Written at Length,* viz.

The mark of *John* ⌈ L *Long*

A Brief Account what Vellum, Paper, or Parchment Writings ought to be Stamped, and of the Additional Duty to the former Acts, making it Double, but what is herein accepted, with the Penalties and other things needful to be known.

NOW becauſe many of the Obligations and Writings before Recited, in Manner and Form, require to be Stamp'd, purſuant to an Act of Parliament in that Caſe made and provided, and another Additional Act, being Made in the 9*th* and 10*th* of *William* III. Commencing or taking Place after the 1*ſt* of *Auguſt*, 1698. That there ſhall be paid to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, over and above all other Duties, the Sums following, *viz.* For every Skin or Piece of Vellum or Parchment, or Sheet or Piece of Paper, on which there ſhall be Ingroſſed or Written any Writing that ought to be Stamp'd, I ſhall here ſet down particulars therein mentioned, to prevent Miſtakes, or incurring Penalties.

1. Any Grant under the Great Seal of *England*, or Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, of any Honour, Dignity, Promotion, Franchiſes, Liberty or Priviledge, or Exemplification for the ſame, Except Commiſſions of Rebellion in Proceſs, 40 *s.*

2. Any Pardon, Except the General Circuits, and *New-Gate* Pardon, Warrant of Reprieve, Relaxation from Fines, Corporal Puniſhments, or Forfeitures, 40 *s.*

3. Any Grant of Money above 100 *l.* under the Great Seal or Privy Seal: Any Grant of Office or Employment, above 50 *l. per Annum*, any Grant, Leaſe in Fee, or Leaſe for Years, or other Grant for Profit, under the Great Seal, Exchequer, Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, or Privy Seal, only 40 *s.* each.

4. Any Preſentation, Donation, Collation, Dignity, or Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical Promotion, of 10 *l. per Annum*, or above in the Kings Books, 40 *s.*

5. Any Diſpenſation for two Eccleſiaſtical Dignities or Benefices, or other Diſpenſation or Faculty, 40 *s.*

6. Any Admittance of a Fellow of the Colledge of Phyſitians, or any Attorney, Clerk, Advocate, Proctor, Notary, or other Officer in any Court, 40 *s.* But this laſt not to Extend to any Annual Officer in Corporations or Inferior Courts, whoſe Office is under 10 *l. per Annum* in the whole.

7. An Appeal from the Court of Admiralty, Arches or Prerogative, of *Canterbury* or *York*, 40 *s.*

8. Any Exemplification under the Seal of any Court, 5 *s.*

9. Any Decree or Diſmiſſion in Chancery, Exchequer, Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, Palatine of *Cheſter*, *Durham*, and other Courts of Equity, 6 *l.*

10. Any

10. Any Inſtitution or Licence, under the Seal of an Arch-Biſhop, Biſhop, Chancellor, Ordinary or Eccleſiaſtical Court, 5 *s.*

11. Any Writ of Error, Certiorari, or Appeal, Except to the Delegates, 5 *s.*

12. Any *Significavit pro Capere Deliberat.* 5 *s.*

13. Any Sentence, Attachment or Reſtitution in Admiralty or Cinque Ports, 5 *s.*

14. Any Letter of Mart, 5 *s.*

15. Any Probate of Wills or Adminiſtration above 20 *l.* value 5 *s.*

16. Any Recognizance, Statute Staple or Statute Merchant, 5 *s.*

17. Any Record of *Niſi prius* or *Poſtea*, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

18. Any Judgment Signed by any Officer of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

19. Any Commiſſion out of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

20. Any Warrant, Motion or Perſonal Decree in the Courts of Admiralty, or Cinque Ports, or Benifical Warrant or Order, under the Sign Manual; Except for the Navy, Army, and Ordinance, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

21. Any Special Bail or Appearance, 1 *s.*

22. Any Bill, Anſwer, Replication or Rejoinder, Interrogatories, Depoſitions or other Pleadings, in Chancery, Exchequer, Dutchy or Palatine Courts, and other Courts of Equity, 1 *s.*

23. Any Admiſſion into a Corporation or Company; the Univerſity, Inns of Court, and Chancery, 1 *s.*

24. An Affidavit, Except for Burying in Woollen, or before the Officers of the Cuſtoms, Juſtices of the Peace, or Commiſſioners of Taxes ex Officio, 6 *d.*

35. Any Coppy of ſuch Affidavit, 6 *d.*

26. Any Indenture, Leaſe or Deed, Poll, Except for Binding poor Pariſh Children Apprentices, 6 *d.*

27. Any Original Writ, Except where Capias, Iſſues, Subpena, Bill of *Midleſex*, Lattitat, Writ of Capias, *Quominus Ded. Poteſtatem*, or other Writs, Proceſſes or Mandates, where the Debt, Damages or Demands is of 40 *s.* or above, Except for Levying Fines, ſuffering Common Recoveries, and *Habeas Corpus* Writs, 6 *d.*

28. Any Common Appearance, 6*d.*

29. Any Rule or Order of Court at *Weſtminſter*, 6 *d.*

30. Any Coppy of ſuch Rule or Order, Record or other Proceedings, 6 *d.*

31. Any Citation, Motion, Label, Allegation, Depoſition, Anſwer, Sentence, Final Decree or Inventory, in Eccleſiaſtical Courts, Courts of Admiralty or Cinque-Ports, or Coppies thereof, 6 *d.*

32. Any Charter-party, Policy of Aſſurance, Paſport, Bond, Releaſe, Contract, Obligatory Inſtrument, Proteſt, Procuration, Letter of Attorney, or Notarial Act, 6 *d.*

33. Any Declaration, Plea, Replication, Rejoynder, Demurrer or other Pleadings in Courts of Law, 1 *d.* and Coppies thereof, 1 *d.*

33. Any Depoſitions (except the Draughts thereof before Ingroſſed) Coppies of Bills, Anſwers, Pleas, Demurrers, Replications, Rejoynders, Interrogatories, Depoſitions and other Proceedings in the Courts of Equity, and Coppies of Wills, 1 *d.*

And all Vellum, Parchment and Paper, where the Duties are double till the 1*ſt* of *Auguſt* 1706. ſhall after the 1*ſt* of *Auguſt* 1698. be Stamped with two Marks, to denote both the Duties, unleſs ſuch things, as by the former Acts ſhall remain liable to the

the ſingle Duty only: Namely, every Skin, *&c.* on which there ſhall be Ingroſſed or Written

35. Any General Circuit or *Newgate* Pardon, 40 *s.* only.

36. Any Regiſter, Entry, Teſtimonial or Certificate of Degrees in the Univerſity, or Inns of Court, Batchelors of Art Excepted, 40 *s.* only.

37. Any Conveyance, Surrender of Grant or Offices, Releaſe, or other Deed Inrolled, 5 *s.* only.

38. Any Licenſe or Certificate for Marriage, 5 *s.* only.

39. Any Writ for Levying Fines or Suffering Recoveries, or *Habeas Corpus*, 5 *s.* only.

All which till the 1*ſt* of *Auguſt* 1706. ſhall be Stamped with one Mark only, according to the former Acts, and all things herein before Charged, ſhall after the laſt day of *July*, 1706. before the Ingroſſing or Writing thereof, be brought to the Head Office to be Stamped with one Mark.

40. If any Perſon Write or Ingroſs any thing as aforeſaid, before it be ſo Stamped, or Stamped with a Lower Duty than is Payable by this and the former Acts, he ſhall Forfeit 10 *l.* and any Clerk, Officer or Perſon in Publick Office, who ſhall Make, Ingroſs, or Write, any Records, Deeds, Inſtruments or Writings Charged as aforeſaid, without being Stamped, or Stamped with a lower Duty, ſhall beſides the 10 *l.* Forfeit his Office, and if an Attorney, he ſhall be diſabled to Practice, and any other Perſon offending therein, ſhall Forfeit for every ſuch Deed or Writing, 10 *l.* over and above the Duty, and no ſuch Record or Writing, *&c.* ſhall be Pleaded or given in Evidence, till the Duty and Penalty be paid, and then to be Stamped with the proper Mark.

41. Any Perſon who ſhall Counterfeit any of the ſaid Stamps, Marks, or the Impreſſions of the ſame, or ſhall Vend any Vellum, Parchment, or Paper, with ſuch Counterfeit Marks, ſhall be guilty of Fellony, and have no Benefit of Clergy alowed him, and ſuffer Pains of Death accordingly.

42. 'Perſons Admitted to Defend or Sue in *Forma Pauperis*, ſhall not be liable to the ſame Duties.

43. This Act ſhall not Extend to Charge any Letter Patents for Collecting any Charitable Briefs, nor ſhall ſuch Briefs be Double Stamped.

Inland and Outland Bills of Exchange, what they are, their Form, with the ſafeſt way of Accepting them for want of Punctual Payment, and other Matters.

NOW before I come to ſpeak of theſe Bills, or ſet down their Form, I ſhall ſay a word or Two about the Par relating to Forreign Bills: This is no more than Equalizing or Reducing Coins of ſeveral Kingdoms or States, to an equal Value, let there be never ſo much difference in the Pieces, by which means a Bill may be Drawn to Pay a juſt Sum of Money by Tale or Weight, in any Place where Exchange is made; as for Example, our Pound Sterling is Exchanged for 33 ½ ſhilling *Flemiſh*, which make 10 Gilders, each Gilder is 10 Livres *Turnois*, and ſo in other Countries our Pence according to Reckoning and Equality are Exchanged.

The

The Form of an Engliſh *Inland Bill.*

Laus Deo, *In* Briſtol *the* 20th *of* Auguſt, 1699.
For 100 *l.* Sterling.

AT Six days ſight, Pay this my Firſt Bill of Exchange, to Mr. *George Dober*, or Aſſigns, One Hundred Pounds Sterling, for the Value here Received of Mr. *James Woodvill*, make good Payment, and put it to Account, as *per* Advice.

Your Loving Friend,

To Mr. *William Bond*,
in *London*.

Abraham Moor.

☞ *And ſo the Second and Third, the Firſt not paid, and if he that doth under Write the Bill doth make himſelf Debtor, then he Writes under, put it to my Account, But if he ought to pay it, then he Writeth, and put it to your Account.*

The Form of an Out-landiſh Bill of Exchange, in Engliſh.

Laus Deo, *In* London *the* 20th *of* December 1699.
for 200 *l. at* 36 *ſhillings and* 8 *pence* Flemiſh *per Pound.*

AT Uſance Pay this my Firſt *Bill* of Exchange to Mr. *Peter Vandome* Merchant, or Order, Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, at 36 Shilling and 8 Pence *Flemiſh per* Pound Sterling, for the Value here Received of Mr. *William Stokes*, make good

good Payment, and put it to Account, as *per* Advice.

Your Loving Friend,

To Mr. *Richard Leguard*,
Merchant, in
Rotterdam.

Charles Batſon

And thus you may Write what Sum of Money, or to what Place you pleaſe. And

If any Bill be Negotiated by Exchange, and the Money taken in, and ſo be Aſſigned over to another Man, the Aſſignment muſt be thus Written on the back ſide of Bill.

Pay the Contents on the other ſide hereof, to Mr. *James Knapton* or Aſſigns, for the Value Received of Mr. *William G.*

London, 6 July 1699. *Arthur N.*

And if *James K.* do likewiſe Aſſign the ſame Bill for his Account, then it requires only to be Written thus,

Pay the Contents hereof to Mr. Thomas L.

And ſo in effect upon all Bills always ſending a Letter of Advice to the Party who is to Pay the Money, if it ſtands with your Conveniency a Poſt before you ſend the Bill to him who is to have it Accepted, that your Friend may have his Advice ready, and be the better prepared for the Payment.

Every Perſon who Receives a Bill to get it Accepted, whether for himſelf or another, eſpecially an Out-land Bill of Exchange, muſt preſent the Bill in Due time, that the Perſon who is to Accept it, may order his Affairs accordingly, and not be ſurpriſed juſt when the Bill becomes Due, unleſs Payable at Sight.

If a Bill of Exchange be proteſted after Acceptance, it doth not clear the Party that was faulty in non-Payment, but renders him liable to Pay the Charges, and expoſes him to an Action at Law,

to

to which before he was not liable, nor is the Drawer cleared, but obliged to ſee the Bill ſatisfied.

It is not very ſafe to Draw a Bill payable to the Bearer, by reaſon if it happen to be loſt, and ſo paid to a wrong Party; he on whom it was Drawn is not liable to pay it again, unleſs a Fraud be proved.

A Bill of Exchange is held ſo Authentick, that it needs no Witneſs, nor is it requiſite that any one, unleſs he that receives it, be preſent at the Writing of it, or that when the Party who accepts it, he or any other be preſent, for if either Drawer or Subſcriber ſhould deny his Hand, it may be eaſily proved by comparing his Letter or Book of Accompt, and if either of theſe are proved againſt him, his Credit is Inevitably ruined, ſo that few Dealers Conteſt in ſuch Matters.

If you receive an Out-land Bill, get it preſently accepted, and if it be refuſed, make your Proteſt without delay, and ſend it back to the Drawer with Proteſt, which will be for the advantage of both: Twenty Four Hours is the longeſt time you are to give any Merchant or other Dealer, to conſider whether he will accept it or not, and after that it is at your Pleaſure, whether you will Proteſt or give longer time, and after Proteſt, Advice ought to be given to the Drawer by the firſt Poſt.

Letters of Credit, what they are, and to what intent Drawn, &c.

LEtters of Credit or Credence, are of divers kinds, paſſing between Merchant and Merchant, for the better Commerce abroad, to them or their Factors, as Letters of Commiſſion for Buying and Selling,

ling, Letters of Advice, Letters of Fraight, and Letters of Credit, the latter of which are properly such as are written to furnish Moneys by way of Exchange, upon the Credit of the Party that writes them, and the Merchant or Banker, *&c.* who writes them, is as firmly bound for payment of Money received upon such Credit, as if Bond were given to satisfy by Bill of Exchange, unless they can prove them Counterfeits.

These Letters are of two kinds, the one General and the other Special. The first when an open Letter is writ to all Merchants, *&c.* who shall furnish such and such Persons upon the said Letter of Credit, wherein the Party does Bind himself, that what Moneys shall be delivered to such and such Parties therein Specified, within the time limited, at such and such Rates, or as the Exchange is then currant, he will pay and be responsible for, by Bills of Exchange or otherwise; and if any one should refuse to pay Bills of Exchange or other Bills upon his Letter of Credit, yet this Letter or Letters being produced, and proved to be his Hand Writing or Subscribing, is or are as binding as Hand and Seal, and stand as firm in Law.

The especial Letter of Credit, is to be directed to a particular Person, and is of force equal with the former, as for the forms of General Letters of Credit, they are various as the Matter requires, but the form of a Particular or Special Letter of Credit ought to be thus written.

Laus Deo, *in* Bristol, *the* 20*th of* January, 1699. D.

MY last unto you was of the Tenth of *November* last, wherein I writ to you what was needful in answer to yours of the Nineteenth of *October*, this serves

ſerves chiefly to furniſh and pay unto *William Ward*, *Engliſh* Gentleman, to the value of 4000 Crowns, at one or more times or payments, according as he ſhall have occaſion or deſire the ſame of you, taking his Receipt or Bill or Bills of Exchange for the Moneys ſo paid by you to him, and put it to my Accompt, and this my Letter of Credit ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant for ſo doing, *Vale.*

To Mr. George Hall,
Merchant at Lyons.

Yours *Charles Lee.*

☞ *Note, in theſe Caſes, as to Dating, there are uſed New Stile and Old Stile; the Old Stile is only practiced and held in* England *and other His Majeſty's Dominions abroad. In* Hamburgh, Strasburg, *and ſome other Parts of* Germany, *and New Stile is always Dated Ten Days before the Old.*

Moveable Terms, when beginning and ending, for Seven Years to come; the like of fixed Terms for ever, with their reſpective Returns, &c.

Eaſter *Term*				Trinity *Term*			
Year	*Begins*		*Ends*	*Begins*		*Ends*	
1699	April	26	May 22	June	9	June	28
1700	April	17	May 13	May	31	June	19
1701	May	7	June 2	June	20	July	9
1702	April	22	May 18	June	5	June	24
1703	April	14	May 10	May	28	June	16
1704	May	3	May 29	June	16	July	25
1705	April	25	May 21	June	8	June	27

The Returns of these Moveable Terms.

Easter Term always begins 17 Days after *Easter*, and ends and returns,

From the Day of *Easter* in 15 Days.
From the Day of *Easter* in 3 Weeks.
From the Day of *Easter* in one Month.
From the Day of *Easter* in 3 Weeks.

Trinity Term begins the Friday Sevennight after *Whitsunday*.

On the Morrow of the Holy *Trinity*.
From the Day of the Holy *Trinity* in 15 Days.
From the Day of the Holy *Trinity* in 3 Weeks.

The Fixed, their Beginning, Ending and Returns.

Hillary Term begins	*January* 23.
Ends	*Feb.* 12.

And hath Four Returns, viz.

1. Octab. Hill.	Jan. 29.
2. Quind. Hill.	Jan. 29.
3. Craſ. Pur.	Feb. 3.
4. Octab. Pur.	Feb. 10.

Michaelmas Term begins	Octob. 23.
Ends	Nov. 23

And hath Six Returns, viz.

1. Treſ. Mich.	Octob. 21.
2. Menſ. Mich.	Octob. 29.
3. Cras An.	Novemb. 4.
4. Cras Mar.	Novemb. 11.

5. Octab.

5. Octab.	Novemb 18.
6. Quind Mar.	Novemb. 27.

The Chriſtian-Names of Men Alphabetically, in Engliſh, *and in the proper* Latin *and Caſes they are required in, for the ready Inſerting them in any Bond or other Obligation,* &c.

A

ABner	Abner	Abnerem	Abneri
Abel	Abel	Abelem	Abele
Abraham	Abrahamus	Abrahamum	Abrahamo
Adam	Adam	Adamum	Adamo
Abſalon	Abſalon	Abſalonem	Abſaloni
Adolph	Adolphus	Adolphum	Adolpho
Anſelma	Anſelemus	Anſelemum	Anſelemo
Aminadab	Aminadab	Aminadab	Aminadab
Abimelech	Abimelech	Abimelech	Abimelech
Aron	Aron	Aronem	Aroni
Alexander	Alexander	Alexandrum	Alexandro
Anthony	Antonius	Antonium	Antonio
Ambros	Ambroſus	Ambroſum	Ambroſo
Andrew	Andreus	Andream	Andreæ
Arthur	Arthurus	Arthurum	Arthuro
Archebald	Archebaldus	Archebaldu.	Archebaldo
Albert	Albertus	Albertum	Alberto

B

BArtho-lomew	Bartholo-meus	Bartholo-meum	Bartholo-meo
Barnaby	Barnabias	Barnabiam	Barnabix
Bryan	Bryanus	Bryanum	Bryano
Benjamin	Benjaminus	Benjaminum	Benjamino
Benedict	Benedictus	Benedictum	Benedicto

Bap-

Baptiſt	Baptiſta	Baptiſtam	Baptiſtæ
Baldwin	Baldwinus	Baldwinum	Baldwino
Bernard	Bernardus	Bernardum	Bernardo

C

CÆſar	Cæſar	Cæſarem	Cæſaro
Caleb	Caleb	Calebem	Calebi
Chriſtopher	Chriſtopher.	Chriſtopher	Chriſtopherо
Clement	Clement	Clementem	Clementi
Charles	Carolus	Carolum	Carolo
Cornelius	Cornelius	Cornelium	Cornelio
Conſtantine	Conſtantinus	Conſtantinum	Conſtantino
Cuthbert	Cuthbertus	Cuthbertum	Cuthberto
Chriſoſtom	Chriſoſtomus	Chriſoſtoma	Chriſoſtomo

D

DAvid	David	Davidum	Davido
Daniel	Daniel	Danielem	Danieli
Denis	Dianiſus	Dioniſum	Dioniſo
Dudley	Dudleius	Dudleium	Dudleio
Dunſtan	Dunſtanus	Duſtanum	Dunſtano
Denzil	Denzillius	Denzillium	Denzillio

E

EDward	Edvardus	Edvardum	Edvardo
Elias	Elias	Eliam	Eliæ
Evan	Evanus	Evanum	Evano
Edwin	Edwinus	Edwinum	Edwino
Edmund	Edmundus	Edmundum	Edmundo
Eliſha	Eliſha	Eliſham	Eliſhæ
Ephraim	Ephraimus	Ephraimum	Ephraimo
Ezekiel	Ezekiel	Ezekielem	Ezekieli

F

Fulk	Fulco	Fulconem	Fulconi
Felix	Felix	Felicem	Felici
Francis	Franciſcus	Franciſcum	Franciſco
Ferdinand	Ferdinandus	Ferdinandu	Ferdinando
Frederick	Fredericus	Fredericum	Frederico
Freeman	Fremanus	Fremanum	Fremano
Fabian	Fabianus	Fabianum	Fabiano

G

Gerrard	Gerrardus	Gerrardum	Gerrardo
Giles	Ægidius	Ægidium	Ægidio
Gabriel	Gabriel	Gabrielem	Gabrieli
George	Georgius	Georgium	Georgio
Gregory	Gregorius	Gregorium	Gregorio
Gamaliel	Gamaliel	Gamalielem	Gamalieli
Gilbert	Gilbertus	Gilbertum	Gilberto
Griffith	Griffithius	Griffithium	Griffithio

H

Hercules	Hercules	Herculem	Herculi
Hoſea	Hoſea	Hoſeam	Hoſeæ
Humphry	Humphridus	Humphridu.	Humphrido
Henry	Henricus	Henricum	Henrico
Hubert	Hubertus	Hubertum	Huberto
Hugh	Hugo	Hugonem	Hugoni
Hierom	Hieronimus	Hieronimum	Hieronimo

I

Joſias	Joſias	Joſiam	Joſiæ
Jacob	Jacob	Jacob	Jacob
James	Jacobus	Jacobum	Jacobo
Jaſper	Gaſparus	Gaſparum	Gaſparo

John

Baptiſt	Baptiſta	Baptiſtam	Baptiſtæ
Baldwin	Baldwinus	Baldwinum	Baldwino
Bernard	Bernardus	Bernardum	Bernardo

C

Cæſar	Cæſar	Cæſarem	Cæſaro
Caleb	Caleb	Calebem	Calebi
Chriſtopher	Chriſtopher.	Chriſtopher	Chriſtophero
Clement	Clement	Clementem	Clementi
Charles	Carolus	Carolum	Carolo
Cornelius	Cornelius	Cornelium	Cornelio
Conſtantine	Conſtantinus	Conſtantinu.	Conſtantino
Cutibert	Cuthbertus	Cutibertum	Cuthberto
Chriſoſtom	Chriſoſtomus	Chriſoſtoma	Chriſoſtomo

D

David	David	Davidum	Davido
Daniel	Daniel	Danielem	Danieli
Denis	Dianiſus	Dioniſum	Dioniſo
Dudley	Dudleius	Dudleium	Dudleio
Dunſtan	Dunſtanus	Duſtanum	Dunſtano
Denzil	Denzillius	Denzillium	Denzillio

E

Edward	Edvardus	Edvardum	Edvardo
Elias	Elias	Eliam	Eliæ
Evan	Evanus	Evanum	Evano
Edwin	Edwinus	Edwinum	Edwino
Edmund	Edmundus	Edmundum	Edmundo
Eliſha	Eliſha	Eliſham	Eliſhæ
Ephraim	Ephraimus	Ephraimum	Ephraimo
Ezekiel	Ezekiel	Ezekielem	Ezekieli

F

Fulk	Fulco	Fulconem	Fulconi
Felix	Felix	Felicem	Felici
Francis	Franciſcus	Franciſcum	Franciſco
Ferdinand	Ferdinandus	Ferdinandu	Ferdinando
Frederick	Fredericus	Fredericum	Frederico
Freeman	Fremanus	Fremanum	Fremano
Fabian	Fabianus	Fabianum	Fabiano

G

Errard	Gerrardus	Gerrardum	Gerrardo
Giles	Ægidius	Ægidium	Ægidio
Gabriel	Gabriel	Gabrielem	Gabrieli
George	Georgius	Georgium	Georgio
Gregory	Gregorius	Gregorium	Gregorio
Gamaliel	Gamaliel	Gamalielem	Gamalieli
Gilbert	Gilbertus	Gilbertum	Gilberto
Griffith	Griffithius	Griffithium	Griffithio

H

Hercules	Hercules	Herculem	Herculi
Hoſea	Hoſea	Hoſeam	Hoſeæ
Humphry	Humphridus	Humphridu.	Humphrido
Henry	Henricus	Henricum	Henrico
Hubert	Hubertus	Hubertum	Huberto
Hugh	Hugo	Hugonem	Hugoni
Hierom	Hieronimus	Hieronimum	Hieronimo

I

Joſias	Joſias	Joſiam	Joſiæ
Jacob	Jacob	Jacob	Jacob
James	Jacobus	Jacobum	Jacobo
Jaſper	Gaſparus	Gaſparum	Gaſparo

John

John	Johannes	Johannem	Johanni
Job	Jobus	Jobum	Jobo
Jonathan	Jonathan	Jonathanem	Jonothani
Iſaac	Iſaacus	Iſaacum	Iſaaco
Jocelin	Jocelinus	Jocelinum	Jocelino
Joſeph	Joſephus	Joſephum	Joſepho
Jeremiah	Jeremias	Jeremiam	Jeremiæ
Jeffry	Galfridus	Galfridum	Galfrido

K

Kaleb Keſter	Kaleb Keſtrus	Kalebem Keſtrum	Kalebi Keſtro
Kenhelm	Kenhelmus	Kenhelmum	Kenhelmo
Kenard	Kenardus	Kenardum	Kenardo

L

Lewis Luke	Ludovicus Lucus	Ludovic. Lucam	Ludovico Lucæ
Lancelot	Lancelotus	Lancelotum	Lanceloto
Laurence	Laurentius	Laurentium	Laurentio
Leonel	Leonelus	Leonelum	Leonelo
Leonard	Leonardus	Leonardum	Leonardo
Leopold	Leopoldus	Leopoldum	Leopoldo
Lazarus	Lazarus	Lazarum	Lazaro
Lodowick	Lodovicus	Lodovicum	Lodovico

M

Mark Moſes	Marcus Moſes	Marcam Moſem	Marco Moſi
Marmaduke	Marmaducus	Marmaducu.	Marmaduco
Martin	Martinus	Martinum	Martino
Matthew	Matthæ	Matthæum	Matthæo
Michael	Michael	Michaelem	Michaeli
Maurice	Mauritius	Mauritium	Mauritio
Matthias	Matthias	Matthiam	Matthiæ

Miles

Miles	Milo	Milenem	Miloni

N

NAthan Noah	NAthan Noah	NAthane. Noah	NAthani Noah
Nicholas	Nicholas	Nicholaum	Nicholao
Nathaniel	Nathaniel	Nathanielem	Nathanieli
Nehemiah	Nehemia	Nehemiam	Nehemiæ
Nicodemus	Nicodemus	Nicodemum	Nicodemo

O

OBed Otho	OBed Otho	OBed Othone.	OBed Othoni
Oliver	Oliveris	Oliverum	Olivero
Origen	Origenes	Origenem	Origeni
Obadiah	Obadiah	Obadiam	Obadiæ
Owen	Oudennus	Oudennum	Oudennæ

P

PEter Paul	PEtrus Paulus	PEtrum Paulum	PEtro Paulo
Patrick	Patricus	Patricum	Patrico
Philip	Philippus	Philippum	Philippo
Paſcal	Paſcalis	Paſcalem	Paſcali
Philbert	Philbertus	Philbertum	Philberto
Phineas	Phineas	Phineam	Phineæ
Philemon	Philemon	Philemonem	Philemoni

Q

QUintine Quintili.	QUintinus Quinti.	QUintin. Quinti.	QUintino Quinti.

R

ROger Rice	ROgerus Riceus	ROgerum Riceum	ROgero Riceo
Richard	Richardus	Ricardum	Ricardo
Rowland	Rowlandus	Rowlandum	Rowlando
Raymond	Raymondus	Raymondum	Raymondo
Ralph	Radulphus	Radulphum	Radulpho
Robert	Robertus	Robertum	Roberto
Randol or Randulph	Ranulphus	Ranulphum	Ranulpho
Reynold	Reginaldus	Reginaldum	Reginaldo
Reuben	Reuben	Reubenem	Reubeni

S

SImon Saul	SImon Saulus	Simonem Saulum	Simeni Saulo
Stephen	Stephanus	Stephanum	Stephano
Simeon	Simeon	Simeonem	Simeoni
Sylveſter	Sylveſter	Sylveſtrum	Sylveſtro
Solomon	Solomon	Solomonem	Solomoni
Samuel	Samuel	Samuelem	Samueli
Sampſon	Sampſon	Sampſonem	Sampſoni
Sigiſmund	Sigiſmundus	Sigiſmundu.	Sigiſmundo
Sebaſtian	Sebaſtianus	Sebaſtianum	Sebaſtiano

T

TItus	Titus	Titum	Tito
Tobe or Tobias	Tobias	Tobiam	Tobiæ
Thomas	Thomas	Thomam	Thomæ
Theodore	Theodorus	Theodorum	Theodoro
Theophilus	Theophilus	Theophilum	Theophilo

The-

Theodosius	Theodosius	Theodosium	Theodosio
Timothy	Timotheus	Timotheum	Timotheo
Tristram	Tristramus	Tristramum	Tristramo

V

URiah	Uriah	Uriam	Uriæ
Urban	Urbanus	Urbanum	Urbano
Vincent	Vincentius	Vincentium	Vincentio
Valentine	Valentinus	Valentinum	Valentino

W

WAlter	Walterius	Walterum	Waltero
Wul.	Wulstanus	Wulstanum	Wulstano
William	Willielmus	Willielmum	Willielmo

Z

ZEphane	Zephanus	Zephanum	Zephano
Zacheus	Zacheus	Zacheum	Zacheo
Zachary or Zacharias	Zacharias	Zachariam	Zachario

☞ *Note, The first Column expresses the Names as vulgarly used in* English: *The second the* Latin *Names in the Nominative Case Singular. The Third in the Accusative Case Singular; and the Fourth as it stands in the Dative Case Singular; proper to be put into Bonds or other Obligations as has been Directed.*

The

The Names of Women, particularly such as are in use with us, Alphabetically set down in English, *and the proper* Latin *and Cases, suitable to our purport.*

A

A Nne Annis	A Nna Annis	A Nnam Annem	A Nnæ Anni
Adelicia	Adelicia	Adeliciam	Adeliciæ
Abigal	Abigal	Abigalem	Abigali
Arabella	Arabella	Arabellam	Arabellæ
Agnes	Agnes	Agnetem	Agneti
Alice	Alicia	Aliciem	Aliciæ
Amy	Amicia	Amiciam	Amiciæ
Agatha	Agatha	Agatham	Agathæ

B

B Lanch Bona	B Lanchia Bon	B Lanchia. Bonam	B Lanchiæ Bonæ
Bridget	Bridgetta	Bridgettam	Bridgettæ
Barbara	Barbara	Barbaram	Barbaræ
Beatrice	Beatrix	Beatricem	Beatrici
Bellamira	Bellamira	Bellamiram	Bellamiræ

C

C Icely Clara	C Ecilia Clara	C Eciliam Claram	C Eciliæ Claræ
Caſſandra	Caſſandra	Caſſandram	Caſſandræ
Chriſtian	Chriſtiana	Chriſtianam	Chriſtianæ
Conſtance	Conſtantia	Conſtantiam	Conſtantiæ
Charity	Charitas	Charitatem	Charitatæ

D

D Orcas Diana	D Orcas Diana	D Orcade. Dianam	D Orcadi Dianæ

Debo-

Deborah	Debora	Deboram	Deboræ
Dorothy	Dorothea	Dorotheam	Dorothæ
Dionis	Dioniſa	Dioniſam	Dioniſæ
Donſabel	Dulcibela	Dulcibelam	Dulcibelæ
Duella	Duella	Duellam	Duellæ

E

EDith Eſther	EDitha Eſtra	EDitham Eſtram	EDithæ Eſtræ
Elizabeth	Elizabetha	Elizabetham	Elizabethæ
Elinor	Elinora	Elinoram	Elinoræ
Eliza	Eliza	Elizam	Elizæ
Emma	Emma	Emmam	Emmæ
Evadne	Evadne	Evadnem	Evadni
Eve	Eva	Evam	Evæ

F

FRances	Franciſca	Franciſcam	Franciſcæ
Faith	Fides	Fidem	Fidei
Florence	Florence	Florentiam	Florentiæ
Fortune	Fortuna	Fortunam	Fortunæ
Fridiſweed	Fridiſwida	Fridiſwidam	Fridiſwidæ

G

GIllian	Juliana	Julianam	Julianæ
Grace	Gratia	Gratiam	Gratiæ
Griſil	Griſhilda	Griſhildam	Griſhildæ

H

HElen	Helena	Helenam	Helenæ
Hevah	Heva	Hevam	Hevæ
Hannah	Hanna	Hannam	Hannæ
Hagar	Hagara	Hagaram	Hagaræ
Heſter	Heſtra	Heſtram	Heſtræ

I

Joyce	Jocosa	Jocosam	Jocosæ
Judith	Juditha	Juditham	Judithæ
Julia	Julia	Juliam	Juliæ
Jane	Jana	Janam	Janæ
Joan	Joanna	Joannam	Joannæ
Isabel	Isabela	Isabelam	Isabelæ
Jenet	Johanula	Johanulam	Johanulæ

K

Kinburg	Kinburga	Kinburgam	Kinburgæ
Kinulph	Kinulpha	Kinulpham	Kinulphæ
Katherine	Katherina	Katherinam	Katharinæ

L

Lydia	Lydia	Lydiam	Lydiæ
Lucy	Lucia	Luciam	Luciæ
Lucretia	Lucretia	Lucretiam	Lucretiæ
Lettice	Letitia	Letitiam	Letitiæ
Leah	Lea	Leam	Leæ
Laura	Laura	Lauram	Lauræ

M

Martha	Martha	Martham	Marthæ
Mary	Maria	Mariam	Mariæ
Margaret	Margareta	Margaretam	Margaretæ
Margery	Margeria	Margeriam	Margeriæ
Milicent	Milicentia	Milicentiam	Milicentæ
Mariamne	Mariamne	Mariamnem	Mareamni

N

Nicola	Nichola	Nicholam	Nicholæ
Nicia	Nicia	Niciam	Niciæ

O

Olimpha	Olimpia	Olimpiam	Olimpiæ
Oliva	Oliva	Olivam	Olivæ
Orabilis	Orabilis	Orabilem	Orabili

P

Penelope	Penelope	Penelopen	Penelopæ
Phebe	Phebe	Phœben	Phebæ
Priſcilla	Priſcilla	Priſcillam	Priſcillæ
Priſca	Priſca	Priſcam	Priſcæ
Prudence	Prudentia	Prudentiam	Prudentiæ
Patience	Patientia	Patientiam	Patientiæ
Phillis	Phillis	Phillidem	Phillidi

R

Rachel	Rachel	Rachelem	Rachelis
Rebecca	Rebecca	Rebeccam	Rebeccæ
Roſamond	Roſamunda	Roſamunda.	Roſamundæ
Roſe	Roſa	Roſam	Roſæ

S

Suſan	Suſanna	Suſannam	Suſannæ
Sarah	Sara	Saram	Suræ
Sibil	Sibila	Sibilam	Sibilæ
Sophia	Sophia	Sophiam	Sophiæ

T

THomaſin	Thomaſina	Thomaſinam	Thomaſinæ
Tabitha	Tabitha	Tabitham	Tabithæ
Temperance	Temperantia	Temperant.	Temperantiæ
Theodoſia	Theodoſia	Theodociam	Theodociæ
Theophila	Theophila	Theophilam	Theophilæ

U

URſula	Urſula	Urſulam	Urſulæ
Venus	Venus	Venerem	Veneri

W

WInifrid	Winifrida	Winifridam	Winifridæ

Y

YOeland	Yoelandia	Yoelandiam	Yoelandiæ

☞ *Note, The Caſes as in the Mens Names, and farther, where you meet with Names that are not Declined, as being Proper* Hebrew *Names, there the Obliger and Obliged, are to be mentioned in the Obligation, alike.*

Trades

Trades and Profeſſions of Men and Women in the ſame Caſe, to fill up the Bonds and Recognizances.

A

ANchor-maker	*Anchorę-faber*
Apothecary	*Apothecarius*
Armorer	*Armifaber*

B

BAker	*Piſtor*
Barber-chirurgion	*Chirurgus-tonſor*
Bayliff	*Balivus*
Bell-founder	*Campanarius*
Black-ſmith	*Ferri-faber*
Brick-layer	*Laterarius*
Brick-maker	
Butcher	*Lanius* vel *Lanio*

C

CArpenter	*Architectus*
Carriet	*Plauſtrarius*
Carver	*Sculptor*
Chandler	*Candelarius*
Cheeſe-monger	*Caſearius*
Chirurgion	*Chirurgus*
Clock-maker	*Horologicus*
Clothier	*Pannifex*
Cloth-worker	*Pannitonſor*
Collier	*Carbonarius*
Comb-maker	*Pectinarius*
Confectioner	*Confector*
Cook	*Coquus*
Cooper	*Doliarius*

Copper-ſmith	*Ærarius*
Croſs-bow-maker	*Baliſtarius*
Currier	*Coriator*
Cutler	*Cultellarius*
Cordwainer	*Alutarius*

D

Draper	*Pannarius*
Dial-maker	See *Clock-maker.*
Dice-maker	*Talorum-factor*

F

Feather-maker	*Plumarius*
Fel-monger	*Pellicarius*
Fiſh-monger	*Piſcarius*
Flax-dreſſer	*Linipola*
Fletcher	*Sagittifex*
Founder	*Metalliductor*
Fruiterer	*Pomarius*
Furrier	*Pellicator*

G

Gardener	*Hortulanus*
Glaſier	*Vitrarius*
Glaſs-maker	*Vitrarius*
Glover	*Chirothecarius*
Gold ſmith	*Faber-aurarius* vel *Aurifex*
Grocer	*Aromatarius*
Girdler	*Zonarius*
Gun-maker	*Faber-bombardicus*

H

HAberdaſher Hat-maker	HAberdaſher Galerius
Horner	Cornuarius
Horſe-courſer	Hippocomus
Hoſier	Calligarius

I

JEweller Imbroiderer	GEmmarius Acupictor
Inn-keeper	Pandochus
Iron-monger	Ferrarius

L

LAttener Leather-ſeller	ORicalcarius Pellio

M

MAltſter Maſon	HOrdearius Lapidarius
Mealman	Suffarinarius
Mercer	Mercerus
Merchant-taylor	Mercator-ſciſſor
Millener	Minutarius

N

NAiler	CLali-faber

O

OYlman	OLearius

P

Painter-ſtainer Pavier	*Pictor* *Pavior*
Perfumer	*Odorarius*
Pewterer	*Stannarius*
Pin-maker	*Acicularius*
Plaſterer	*Gypſator*
Plumber	*Plumbarius*
Potter	*Figulus*
Poulterer	*Pullarius*

R

Rope-maker	*Reſtio*

S

Sadler Salter	*Ephippiarius* *Salarius*
Sawyer	*Serrarius*
Scrivener	*Scriptor*
Ship-carpenter	*Naupegus*
Silk-dyer	*Tinctor-bombycinus*
Silk-weaver	*Sericarius-textor*
Silver-ſmith	*Faber-argentarius*
Smith	*Faber-ferrarius*
Spectacle-maker	*Specularius*
Spurrier	*Calcarius*
Stationer	*Bibliopola*
Stone-cutter	Vide *Maſon*

T

Allow chandler	*Candelarius* *Sevoſus*

Tan-

Tanner	*Byrſeus*
Tent-maker	*Scenofactorius*
Thatcher	*Tector*
Trunk-maker	*Syrungator*
Turner	*Tornator*

V

Vintner	*Vintarius*
Upholſterer	*Tapetiarius*

W

Watch-maker	*Vide Clock-maker*
Wax-chandler	*Cerarius*
Weaver	*Telarius & Textor*
Wheel-wright	*Roriſex*
Wine-cooper	*Doliarius Quinarius*
Wood-monger	*Lignarius*

The Names of Officers in Order.

Alderman	*Aldermanus*
Attorney	*Attornatus*
Biſhop	*Epiſcopus*
Captain	*Dux*
Chamberlain of *London*	*Camerarius*
Chancellor	*Cancellarius*
Churchwarden	*Guardianus Eccleſiæ*
Clerk	*Clerius*
Colonel	*Colonellus*
Conſtable	*Conſtabularius*
Coroner	*Coronarius*
Corporal	*Manipularis*
Councellor	*Conſiliarius*
Cryer	*Præco*

Dean	*Decanus*
Deacon	*Diaconus*
Emperor	*Imperator*
Empreſs	*Imperatrix*
Judge	*Judex*
Juſtice	*Juſticiarius*
Lawyer	*Juriſconſultus*
Prothonotary	*Prothonotarius*
Secondary	*Secondarius*
Serjeant at Law	*Serviens ad Legem*
Sheriff	*Vicecomes*
Steward	*Seneſchallus*
Water-baily	*Ballivus Aquæ*

Biſhopricks.

Bath and Wells.	*Bath & Wells*
Canterbury	*Cantuarienſis-Epiſcopatus*
Cheſter	*Ceſtriæ*
Chicheſter	*Ciceſtriæ*
Durham	*Dunelm*
Ely	*Epiſcopatus Elienſis*
Exeter	*Exon*
Glouceſter	*Glouceſtriæ*
Hereford	*Herefordiæ*
Lincoln	*Lincoln. Epiſcopatus*
Litchfield and Coventry	*Litchfield & Coventry*
Norwich	*Epiſcopatus Norvicenſis*
Oxford	*Oxon*
Rocheſter	*Roffen*
Salisbury	*Salisbur.*
Wincheſter	*Winceſtriæ*

Titles of Honour

Duke	Dux	Ducem	Duci
Dutchess	Duciſſa	Duciſſam	Duciſſæ
Marquiſs	Marchio	Marchionem	Marchioni
Marchioneſs	Marchioniſſa	Marchioniſſam	Marchioniſſæ
Earl	Comes	Comitem	Comiti
Counteſs	Comitiſſa	Comitiſſam	Comitiſſæ
Viſcount	Vicecomes	Vicecomite.	Vicecomiti
Vicounteſs	Vicecomitiſſa	Vicecomitiſſam	Vicecomitiſſæ
Baron	Baro	Baronem	Baroni
Baroneſs	Baroniſſa	Baroniſſam	Baroniſſæ
Knight of the Garter	Prænobilis Ordinis Periſcelidis		
Lady	Domina	Dominam	Dominæ
Widow	Vidua	Viduam	Viduæ
Gentlewoman	Generoſa	Generoſam	Generoſæ
Spinſter	Spinſter	Spinſter	Spinſter
Knight Baronet	Miles Baronettus		
Baronet	Baronettus	Barronettum	Barronetto
Knight of the Bath	Eques de Balneo	Equitem de Balneo	Equiti de Balneo
Knight Bachellor	Miles Eques auratus	Militem Equitem Auratum	Militi Equiti Aurato
Eſquire	Armiger	Armigerum	Armigero
Yeoman	Yeoman		
Gentleman	Generoſus	Generoſum	Generoſo
Doctor of the Civil Law	Legum Doctor	Legum Doctorem	Legum Doctori

Doctor

Doctor of Divinity	Theologiæ Profeſſor	Theologiæ Profeſſorem	Theologiæ Profeſſori
Doctor of Phyſick	Medicinæ Doctor	Medicinæ Doctorem	Medicinæ Doctori
Bachelor of Divinity	Theologiæ Baccalaureus	Theologiæ Baccalaurem	Theologiæ Baccalaureo
Maſter of Arts	Magiſter Artium	Magiſtrum Artium	Magiſtro Artium
Bachelor of Arts	Baccalaureus Artium	Baccalaurem Artium	Baccalaureo Artium
Parſon	Clericus	Clericum	Clerico
Bachelor of Law	Legum Baccalaureus	Legum Baccalaureum	Legum Baccalaureo
Merchant	Mercator	Mercatorem	Mercatori

Cities.

De Civitate

Bath	*Bathon*
Briſtol	*Briſtol*
Canterbury	*Cantuariæ*
Chicheſter	*Ciceſter*
Glouceſter	*Glouceſtriæ*
Hereford	*Hereford*
Litchfield	*Litchfield*
Lincoln	*Lincoln*
London	*London*
Norwich	*Norvici*
Oxford	*Oxoniæ*
Rocheſter	*Roffæ*
York	*Eboraci*
Winchester	*Wintoniæ*
Exeter	*Exoniæ*
Worceſter	*Wigorn*

Money.

Forty ſhillings	*Quadraginta ſolidos*	*Quadraginta ſolidi*
Fifty ſhillings	*Quinquaginta ſolidos*	*Quinquaginta ſolidi*
Three pounds	*Tres libras*	*Tribus ſolidis*

Countries.

Barkſhire	In Comitatu	*Berkeriæ*
Bedfordſhire		*Bedfordiæ*
Buckinghamſhire		*Buckinghamiæ*
Cambridgſhire		*Cantabrigiæ*
Cheſhire		*Ceſteriæ*
Cornwal		*Cornubiæ*
Cumberland		*Cumbriæ*
Darbyſhire		*Derb.*
Devonſhire		*Devon*
Dorſetſhire		*Dorſet*
Durham		*Dunelm*
Eſſex		*Eſſex*
Glouceſterſhire		*Gloceſtriæ*
Hampſhire		*Southampton*
Hartfordſhire		*Hartfordiæ*
Herefordſhire		*Herefordiæ*
Huntingtonſhire		*Huntingtoniæ*
Kent		*Kanc.*
Lancaſhire		*Lancaſtriæ*
Leiceſterſhire		*Leiceſtriæ*
Lincolnſhire		*Lincoln*
Middleſex		*Middleſex*
Northamptonſhire		*Northampton*
Nottinghamſhire		*Nottinghamiæ*
Northumberland		*Northumbriæ*

Mor-

Norfolk	In Comitatu	*Norfolciæ*
Oxford		*Oxon*
Rutland		*Rutlandiæ*
Shropshire		*Salopiæ*
Somersetshire		*Somerset*
Staffordshire		*Staffordiæ*
Suffolk		*Suffolciæ*
Sussex		*Sussexiæ*
Surrey		*Surry*
Warwickshire		*Warwick*
Westmoreland		*Westmorland*
Wiltshire		*Woltoniæ*
Worcestershire		*Wigorniæ*
		Wigorum
Yorkshire		*Eborum*
Brecknockshire		*Brecknock*
Cardiganshire		*Cardigan*
Carmarthenshire		*Carmarthen*
Carnarvan		*Carnarvan*
Denbighshire		*Denbigh*
Flintshire		*Flint*
Glamorganshire		*Glamorgan*
Montgomeryshire		*Montgomor*
Monmouthshire		*Monmouth*
Merionethshire		*Merioneth*
Pembrokeshire		*Pembrochiæ*
Radnorshire		*Radnor*

Days

Days of the Months.

	Prim: o		Januarij
	Secundo		Februarij
	Tertio		Martij
	Quarto		Aprilis
	Quinto		Maij
	Sexto		Junij
	Septimo		Julij
	Octavo		Augusti
	Nono		Septembris
	Decimo		Octobris
	Undecimo		Novembris
	Duodecimo		Decembris
	Tertio decimo		
	Quarto decimo		
	Quinto decimo		
Dat.	Sexto decimo	Die	
	Decimo ſeptimo		
	Decimo Octavo		
	Decimo nono		
	Viceſimo		
	Viceſimo primo		
	Viceſimo ſecundo		
	Viceſimo tertio		
	Viceſimo quarto		
	Viceſimo quinto		
	Viceſimo ſexto		
	Viceſimo ſeptimo		
	Viceſimo octavo		
	Viceſimo nono		
	Triceſimo		
	Triceſimo primo		

Mille-

Milleſimo ſexenteſimo ſexageſimo.

Anno Domini	1662	*ſecundo*
	1663	*tertio*
	1664	*quarto*
	1665	*quinto*
	1666	*ſexto*
	1667	*ſeptimo*
	1668	*octavo*
	1669	*nono*
	1670	*ſeptuageſimo*
	1671	*primo*
	1672	*ſecundo*
	1680	*octogeſimo*
	1690	*nonageſimo*
	1700	

Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo, &c.

Nomina Menſium.

January	*Januarius*
February	*Februarius*
March	*Martius*
April	*Aprilis*
May	*Maius*
June	*Junius*
July	*Julius*
Auguſt	*Auguſtus*
September	*September*
October	*October*
November	*November*
December	*December*

The Date of Bonds.

First day	*Primus dies*
Second day	*Secundus dies*
Third day	*Tertius dies*
Fourth day	*Quartus dies*
Fifth day	*Quintus dies*
Sixth day	*Sextus dies*
Seventh day	*Septimus dies*
Eighth day	*Octavus dies*
Ninth day	*Nonus dies*
Tenth day	*Decimus dies*
Eleventh day	*Undecimus dies*
Twelfth day	*Duodecimus dies*
Thirteenth day	*Tertius decimus dies*
Fourteenth day	*Quartus decimus dies*
Fifteenth day	*Quintus decimus dies*
Sixteenth day	*Sextus decimus dies*
Seventeenth day	*Decimus septimus dies*
Eighteenth day	*Decimus octavus dies*
Nineteenth day	*Decimus nonus dies*
Twentieth day	*Viceſimus dies*
One and twentieth day	*Viceſimus primus dies*
Two and twentieth day	*Viceſimus ſecundus dies*
Three and twentieth day	*Viceſimus tertius dies*
Four and twentieth day	*Viceſimus quartus dies*
Five and twentieth day	*Viceſimus quintus dies*
Six and twentieth day	*Viceſimus ſextus dies*
Seven and twentieth day	*Viceſimus ſeptimus dies*
Eight and twentieth day	*Viceſimus octavus dies*
Nine and twentieth day	*Viceſimus nonus dies*
Thirtieth day	*Triceſimus dies*
One and thirtieth day	*Triceſimus primus dies*

Summa

Summs of Money.

One ſhilling	*Unus ſolidus*
Two ſhillings	*Duo ſolidi*
Three ſhillings	*Tres ſolidi*
Four ſhillings	*Quatuor ſolidi*
Five ſhillings	*Quinque ſolidi*
Six ſhillings	*Sex ſolidi*
Seven ſhillings	*Septem ſolidi*
Eight ſhillings	*Octo ſolidi*
Nine ſhillings	*Novem ſolidi*
Ten ſhillings	*Decem ſolidi*
Eleven ſhillings	*Undecim ſolidi*
Twelve ſhillings	*Duodecim ſolidi*
Thirteen ſhillings	*Tredecim ſolidi*
Fourteen ſhillings	*Quatuordecim ſolidi*
Fifteen ſhillings	*Quindecim ſolidi*
Sixteen ſhillings	*Sexdecim ſolidi*
Seventeen ſhillings	*Septemdecim ſolidi*
Eighteen ſhillings	*Octodecim ſolidi*
Nineteen ſhillings	*Novemdecim ſolidi*
Twenty ſhillings	*Viginti ſolidi*
Thirty ſhillings	*Triginti ſolidi*
Forty ſhillings	*Quadraginta ſolidi*
Fifty ſhillings	*Quinquaginta ſolidi*
Three pounds	*Tres libræ*
Four pounds	*Quatuor libræ*
Five pounds	*Quinque libræ*
Six pounds	*Sex libræ*
Seven pounds	*Septem libræ*
Eight pounds	*Octo libræ*
Nine pounds	*Novem libræ*
Ten pounds	*Decem libræ*
Twenty pounds	*Viginti libræ*
Thirty pounds	*Triginta libræ*
Forty pounds	*Quadraginta libræ*
Fifty pounds	*Quinquaginta libræ*

Sixty

Sixty pounds	*Sexaginta libræ*
Seventy pounds	*Septuaginta libræ*
Eighty pounds	*Octoginta libræ*
Ninety pounds	*Nonaginta libræ*
One hundred pounds	*Centum libræ*
Two hundred pounds	*Ducenta libræ*
Three hundred pounds	*Trecenta libræ*
Four hundred pounds	*Quadringinta libræ*
Five hundred pounds	*Quingentæ libræ*
Six hundred pounds	*Sexcentæ libræ*
Seven hundred pounds	*Septingentæ libræ*
Eight hundred pounds	*Octingentæ libræ*
Nine hundred pounds	*Nongentæ libræ*
One thousand pounds	*Mille libræ*
Two thousand pounds	*Duo mille libræ*
Three thousand pounds	*Tres mille libræ*
Four thousand pounds	*Quatuor mille libræ*
Five thousand pounds	*Quinque mille libræ*
Six thousand pounds	*Sex mille libræ*
Seven thousand pounds	*Septem mille libræ*
Eight thousand pounds	*Octo mille libræ*
Nine thousand pounds	*Novem mille libræ*
Ten thousand pounds	*Decem mille libræ*

And so forwards as cause shall require.

Dates

A Table of *Simple Intereſt*, at 6 *per Cent.* from a Week to a Year, and from any Sum from 20 *s.* to 1000 *l.*

	I Month			I Months.			III. Months.			VI. Months.			A Year.		
Lib.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	1	2
2	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	2	4
3	0	3	3	0	0	7	0	0	10	0	1	9	0	3	6
4	0	4	4	0	0	9	0	1	2	0	2	4	0	4	9
5	0	6	5	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	5	11
6	0	7	6	0	1	2	0	1	9	0	3	7	0	7	2
7	0	8	7	0	1	4	0	2	1	0	4	2	0	8	4
8	0	9	8	0	1	7	0	2	4	0	4	9	0	9	6
9	0	10	9	0	1	9	0	2	8	0	5	4	0	10	9
10	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
20	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
30	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	16	0
40	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
50	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
60	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	3	12	0
70	0	7	0	0	14	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	4	0
80	0	8	0	0	16	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	4	16	0
90	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	5	8	0
100	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
200	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
300	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	9	0	0	18	0	0
400	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	24	0	0
500	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0	15	0	0	30	0	0
600	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	0	36	0	0
700	3	10	0	7	0	0	10	10	0	21	0	0	42	0	0
800	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	24	0	0	48	0	0
900	4	10	0	9	0	0	13	10	0	27	0	0	54	0	0
1000	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0

Purchase of Annuities at

Number of Years to be Purchased.	5 per Cent. For Purchasing Free-hold Land.		6 per Cent. For Copy-hold Land and Leases.		8 per Cent. For Leases of Land, or very good Houses.		10 per Cent. For Leases of ordinary Houses.	
	y.	m.	y.	m.	y.	m.	y.	m.
1	0	11	0	11	0	21	0	11
2	1	1	1	10	1	9	1	9
3	2	9	2	8	2	7	2	6
4	3	7	3	6	3	4	3	2
5	4	4	4	3	4	0	3	9
6	5	1	4	11	4	9	4	4
7	5	9	5	7	5	2	4	11
8	6	6	6	2	5	9	5	4
9	7	1	6	10	6	3	5	9
10	7	9	7	4	6	9	6	2
11	8	4	7	11	7	2	6	6
13	9	5	8	10	7	11	7	1
15	10	5	9	9	8	7	7	7
17	11	3	10	6	9	1	8	0
19	12	1	11	2	9	7	8	4
21	12	10	11	9	10	0	8	12
23	13	6	12	4	10	4	9	1
25	14	1	12	9	10	8	9	3
27	14	8	13	3	10	11	9	4
29	15	2	13	7	11	2	9	5
31	15	7	13	11	11	4	9	9
41	17	1	15	1	11	11	9	11
51	18	3	15	9	12	3	9	11
61	18	11	16	2	12	4	10	0
71	19	4	16	5	12	5	10	0
81	19	7	16	6	12	6	10	0
91	19	9	16	7	12	6	10	0
Fee	20	0	16	8	12	6	10	0

Queſt. What is a Leaſe, Annuity *or other* Penſi-on, *to continue* 19 Years, *worth in ready* Money.

Look for 19 *Years in the* 1ſt. *Col. of the Tab. towards the left hand, and againſt it, in the ſame Line.*

			y.	m.	
Under	5	Pound *per*	12	1	For the value in preſent Money.
	6	*Cent.* you	11	2	
	8	ſhall find	9	7	
	10		8	4	

As for the Table of the *Simple Intereſt*, it needs no Explanation; for if you find your Sum in the firſt Column under *Lib.* you have the Intereſt thereof in the ſame Line, 1, 2, 3, 6 Months, or for a Year: But if the Sum or Time cannot be found in the Table at one View, you muſt take it out at two Operations.

Dates of Years of our Lord God.

Anno Dom.

Milleſimo ſexcenteſimo nonageſimo nono	1699
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo	1700
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo primo	1701
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo ſecundo	1702
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo tertio	1703
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo quarto	1704
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo quinto	1705
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo ſexto	1706
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo ſeptimo	1707
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo octavo	1708
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo nono	1709
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo decimo	1710
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo undecimo	1711
Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo duodecimo	1712

Books

Books Printed for Nicholas Boddington *in* Dick-lane, *near* West Smithfield, London.

1. *England's* Chronicle; or, the Lives and Reigns of the Kings and Queens, from the time of *Julius Cæsar* to the present Reign of King *William*. Containing the remarkable Transactions and Revolutions in Peace and War, both at Home and Abroad, as they relate to this Kingdom, with the Wars, Policies, Religion and Custom, Success and Misfortunes, as well of the antient *Britains*, as *Roman*, *Saxon*, *Danish* and *Norman* Conquerors, with Copper Cuts, and whatever else is conduceable to the Illustration of History. By *J. Heath*.

2. The Triumph of Wit; or, Ingenuity display'd in its Perfection: Being the newest and most useful Academy. In three Parts. 1. Containing variety of excellent Poems, Pastorals, Satyrs, Dialogues, Epigrams, Anagrams, Acrosticks, choice Letters with their Answers, Epitaphs, Poesies, Titles of Honour and Directions, Complemental Expressions and Addresses: Also Directions relating to Love and Business, and the newest, best and exactest Collection of choice Songs. 2. Containing the whole Art and Mystery of Love in all its nicest Intrigues and curious Particulars, promising wonderful Success as well in a happy Choice, as in the great Affair of Courtship to either Sex; with the Description and Anatomy of perfect Beauty. 3. Containing the Mystery and Art of Canting, with the Original and Present Management thereof, and the ends to which it serves, and is employed. Illustrated with Poems, Songs, and various Intrigues in the Canting Language, with the Explanation, *&c.* To which is added Instructions for Dancing, with Musical Notes.

3. The

3 The Compleat Royal Jeſter: Containing the choceſt and neweſt Domeſtick and Foreign Merry Jeſts, Pleaſant Jokes, Elaborate Puns, Witty Quibbles, Smart Repartees, Wiſe Sayings, Ridiculous Balls, Romantic Stories. With other pleaſant Fancies. Done by ſeveral Hands.

4. The Proteſtants Crums of Comfort: Containing, 1. Prayers and Meditations; with Ejaculations for every day in the Week, and other occations. 2. Thankſgivings for deliverances from Popery, Tyranny and Arbitrary Power. 3. The Rebellion in *Ireland*, and Maſſacre of *Paris*. 4. The Learned Biſhop *Uſher's* Prophecy, concerning *Ireland*, and the Downfal of *Rome*. 5. Advice to the late Beſieged in *Londonderry*, under that Reverend Divine, and Valiant Commander, Col. *George Walker*. Illuſtrated with Pictures ſuitable to each particular Occaſion.

5. *Great Britain's* Glory: Properly call'd King *William* Proclaim'd the Second Time: Or, The laſt Farewel to Great *Babel*. Being an Explanation of *Daniel*, and the reſt of the Prophets, who Propheſied of Popery's utter Downfal in the latter Day, by the King of the *North*. Delivered in three Parts, 1. Declaring our preſent King *William* to be the very Prince that ſhould come at the end of the 1335 Days, *Dan.* 12. v. 12. 2. That this preſent War is by the command of the Moſt High God, *Mat.* 24, from the 1ſt Verſe to the 15th. 3. Firmly proving, that this our preſent King *William* is the King of the *North*, ordained to be the Inſtrument (under the Almighty) of Popery's utter Deſtruction throughout the whole World, and ſpreading the Holy Goſpel to all Nations, according to the Holy Scriptures. By *J. Lundy*, a young Student in Divinity.

FINIS.

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